THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1877.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

THE MOORSHEDABAD PROTIKAR publishes some of the Certificates of Honor given at the local Durbar with the addresses of the Magistrate. As these are models in their way we give them below :

Rao Jogendra Narayan Rai of Lalgola.—To you my friend, I make over this certificate of Honour with special pleasure, because I know your good works and I have seen with my own eyes the proofs of your enlightened charity. I rejoice to recognise in you one of the best of Zemindars and I hope you may long live to be an example to others and an honor to your native district.

Rai Megraj Sing Bahadur.—You sir, rendered to the British Government in days gone by, important services in time of War. I shall hope after this to see you displaying still greater loyalty in spreading abroad in the neighbourhood of your own residence those peculiarly desirable blessings of peace, education of the Government, and relief of the sick.

Rai Shitab Chand Lahar Bahadur.—You, sir, are still a comparatively young man and you have done well to earn for yourself a title from good offices done to the poor and distressed among your tenantry. I look to you to take a leading part in future in pushing on the cause of education and improvement among your countrymen at Azimgunge. Let this certificate incite you to further and more sustained efforts to do good.

Norendra Rai Narain Choudry—I was glad to find on my recent visit to Kandi that you, sir, were already doing some good work and were willing to engage yourself in more. In recognition of what you have done for vernacular education, and in the hope that you will support and aid us in controlling and developing a very backward tract, I have pleasure in conveying to you this certificate of Honor.

Babu Ram Das Sen.—I have peculiar pleasure in handing to you my friend, this parchment Scroll. I have found in you a man of education and culture, who is nevertheless not so buried in his books, but that he can give much time and attention to the public business of his native town and district. It is a pleasure to work with such gentleman as you : and I shall convey these Honors today to no more worthy recipient than yourself.

Babu Radhika Churn Sen.—From you as from your Uncle, who preceded you at this table, the public and the district authorities derived much useful counsel and much pleasantly rendered aid. Such unselfish devotion to somewhat irksome duties is deserving of and now receives Her Majesty's most gracious commendation.

Babu Deno Nath Ganguli.—In conveying a certificate of Honor to you, my esteemed friend and colleague, I need say but little. All present here know something of your untiring public labors, your unfailing temper and good humor and your clear good sense. But they have none felt, as I have, the comfort of relying upon such a sound adviser, and such a willing helper as you have been to me since by coming here. I trust that I shall one day see you receiving the reward you merit and adorning elsewhere in higher sphere.

Babu Boikunta Nath Sen.—To you also, my friend, I have much pleasure in making over this token of the Queen's approval. Your brilliant natural abilities have not been blighted by conceit, and special merit lies perhaps in this that you are not likely so to be. A hardworking Magistrate, a steady frequenter of the dullest municipal committees, while still the foremost ornament of your District Bar, you are a bright example to the other rising lawyers of Bengal.

Rai Rajib Lochan Rai Bahadur.—Excellent servant of an excellent mistress, upon none could this Honor be more worthily bestowed than upon you who have been the constant adviser of that Lady whom all Bengal revores, and whose name is, even on English lips, synonymous with very charity. Notwithstanding the heavy duties laid upon you in connection with the management of the Moharani's properties, and notwithstanding (I regret to have to add) your increasing age and growing infirmity, you still set a worthy example to all of constant attention to public duty and consistent support of the District Authorities. We have specially to thank the Maharani's liberality and your exertions for the magnificent pavilion in which we are now assembled and I shall have much pleasure in bringing all her loyalty and your good service to the notice of Government.

Certificates of honor like the above do honor to the giver as well as to the receiver.

A CONFERENCE of Jews held at Paris has adopted a memorial to the plenipotentiaries at Constantinople, praying that the privileges demanded for Christians shall be secured for the Jewish subjects of the Porte. Strange to say that the Christian charity of Mr. Gladstone did not lead him to spend one thought about the Jews.

COUNT DE SOUZA, a well known citizen of Calcutta, died at Marsielles. He was possessed of enormous wealth, which he usefully employed in charitable endowments. A living memento of his princely charity is to be seen in Dhurrumtollah—the Church of the Sacred Heart—which he built, and afterwards handed over to the Catholic Mission in perpetuity. The poor of the town loses in him a most generous friend.

THERE IS to be an imperial statue commemorating the Assemblage at Delhi. Round the base of the statue there will be sculptures symbolising the suppression of the Thugs, of human sacrifices, and of infant murder; the introduction of railways, the electric telegraph, and of the printing press; and in general, "the spread of education, learning, and science," as a writer in the *Times* puts it. Will there be no monument of the boasted equality between the European and the Indian in the admission of both into the public service?

FIELD-MARSHAL MOLTKE, at the banquet given to him a few days ago, in his native town of Parchim, in Mecklenburg, where a monument has been erected in his honour, made one of the few speeches which the silent warrior ever uttered in his long life. It was a very short one. Moltke said that thirty-seven years had elapsed since he was last at Parchim. Then Germany was torn asunder and oppressed; but now, the great country was once more united, and had driven back into proper limits the enemy that, in those bygone days, so heavily weighed upon it.

IT IS STATED THAT Her Majesty's Government, after discussion with the United States Minister, have accepted the American interpretation of the Extradition Treaty, according to which a prisoner surrendered for one offence may after fair trial for that offence be at once re-arrested in the country to which he has been delivered up and put on his trial for any other crime included in the treaty.

TUESDAY, 16TH JANUARY.

MR WALTER of the London *Times* has been making a tour through America, where he has been treated with the lavish hospitality characteristic of Cousin Jonathan.

ON HIS RETURN to the capital the Viceroy was the guest of the Maharajah of Benares. The Maharajah's fete at Ramnuggur, to which Lord Lytton and a large party went, was wretchedly marred by bad weather; the illuminations having a rough time of it, as well as some of the guests, on the river. But His Highness did his best to please His Excellency.

A BILL authorising a loan of 10 million drachmas for extraordinary military expenditure, has been adopted by the Greek Chamber of Deputies. So the Greeks are in earnest.

THE TROOPS of Yakoob Beg, of Kashgar, have been again defeated by the Chinese. Yakoob Beg has requested the interference of Russia. Will the Czar interfere?

FRANCE HAS at last her "Agricultural Institute," where the most advanced form of agricultural instruction will be imparted to students already educated in various branches of human knowledge. It is not so much a new, as an old institution revived, having been founded in 1848 at Versailles, and suppressed in 1852 by the Empire. Agricultural education is given in France in the farm schools, which are the primary state schools, where only the children of peasants and artizans are expected to attend; then follow the "regional" establishments of which there are two, perhaps three would be a more correct classification, for the Grignon school fulfils all the conditions of one, as well as being more practical. The Montplier and Grand-Jouan colleges represent the regional type, that is a school where the agricultural processes in the different zones, or regions of France, would be specially studied. The Institute will be very scientific in its aims, and will have an experimental farm of 120 acres, in the vicinity of Paris at its disposal; it will not teach general sciences; it will take mechanics, chemistry, physics and physiology, in their technical relations with modern agriculture. The German Empire has perhaps a monopoly of this superior agricultural knowledge and it is to her 10 agronomical Institutes, and 171 secondary farm schools, that she owes much of her rapid progress in rural economy. Austria possesses two of these superior Institutes; Hungary has four, but not of so advanced a character, and Sweden possesses five. Bengal has not one agricultural school.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Public Opinion*, the Punjab Government having referred Mr. Schrottky's work on Agriculture to the local Anjuman, a Sub-Committee of landed proprietors and others has been appointed in order to take his suggestions separately into consideration and to report on them to Government. Meanwhile, a Resolution was passed to apply to Government for a grant of land with the view of erecting on it, and maintaining from its revenue, an Agricultural College. So the Punjab promises to be ahead of Bengal in this respect.

A SINGULAR phenomenon is recorded in the German journal *Der Naturforcher* as having happened in an orchard near the village of Bruchelheim. A large fire occured in the village in the beginning of September, and four weeks after it, numerous trees in the orchard that had been scorched by the fire began to vegetate anew, putting forth tender green leaves and blossoms, often by the side of fruits which the fire had spared. On examining the wood with a microscope, it was found that the contents of the cells were transformed into a pulpy mass. Sugar was found to be present both in the singed and unsinged trees.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

A FRENCH scientific journal describes a new variety of opium, said to be indigenous to Persia, which differs in some particulars from that of Smyrna. This opium exists under the form of conical loaves, weighing about 440 grains, and is obtained from leaves of the poppy. It is free from seeds of rumex, and its odour unlike that of the opium of Smyrna, is not poisonous, but exactly like that of green coffee though when heated it has a sensible odour of chocolate. It is soft like ordinary opium, containing 5·60 per cent. of moisture. When well dried it is easily pulverized, and it is slowly deliquescent. The colour of the paste is tawny, and does not darken by exposure. To the eye, or by the aid of a magnifying glass, it appears very fine and homogeneous. Unlike the officinal species, it mixes easily with water, without being worked up with the liquid. The solution is slightly coloured.

THE CALCUTTA WHEAT trade has had a wonderful rise lately. In 1870 the quantity exported was 2,000 tons; in 1873, 10,000 tons, which fell in 1874 to 8,000 tons, and last year rose to 50,000 tons. This year already 120,000 tons have been exported from Calcutta alone. This wheat is grown chiefly in the Punjab, and is said to be much valued in the English market, mainly on account of its great dryness.

THE EXPORTS of wheat from Bombay in the year 1874-75 amounted to but 900 cwts. of the declared value of Rs. 3,200, while during the month of October last, 143,439 cwts. of the value of Rs. 597,949 were exported. Of this large quantity 107,394 cwts. were exported to Liverpool, and 24,985 cwts. to Marseilles *via* the Suez Canal. The remainder was exported in small quantities to Cutch, Goa, and other places on the coasts of India, whilst some was sent to Zanzibar, Aden, Jedda, and Colombo. This expansion of the wheat trade is due to the enlightened commercial policy of Lord Northbrook.

THE Mining Department of the Colony of Victoria estimates that 242, 822 ounces of gold, were obtained in the second quarter of the year 1876, 155,357 ounces being quartz gold. The number of miners at work averaged 42,453; of whom 11,138 were Chinamen. The returns continue to show that mining is gradually being carried on at greater depths in all parts of the colony.

AN AMERICAN JOURNAL reports the existence of a subterranean lake, 10 acres in extent, and covered with soil 18 inches deep, on which a fine crop of corn is grown every year. By making a hole through the soil fish can be caught,

WE HAVE RECEIVED the specimen number of a new paper issued in Madras under the name of "the *Platform*." It is fairly written. Its contents are varied and well-chosen.

A LONDON Correspondent says that during Mr. Valentine Baker's recent stay in London, he was visited more than once by the Prince of Wales, who is said to have been exceedingly kind to him.

THE NEW EMPRESS RUPEE, differs only in one noticeable point from the old coin. The word *Empress* is used instead of Queen on the obverse or effigy side of the coin. There is no other noteworthy difference. On very minute examination there is, indeed, a slight difference in the profile on the obverse, and the border on the reverse, but that is all.

THURSDAY, 18TH JANUARY.

WE ARE sorry to learn that Babu Denonath Sen, Superintendent of the Industrial School, Dacca, has resigned the education department, and taken the *appointment of manager of Newab Ashanoollahs'*

Mymensing zemindari. With his departure the fate of the Dacca Art School we fear is sealed. Cannot the Committee of the Albert Temple of Science take over this school?

THE RATE of mortality for Calcutta for the week ending 13th instant was 35·1 per thousand of the population. This is the lowest rate after the first week of November last. The total number of deaths was 305, of which 57 were from cholera, 36 from diarrhœa and dysentry, and 105 from fever of all kinds.

A SIMLAH correspondent writes to say that there was a "glorious" fall of snow at Xmas time at that sanatarium. The average depth of snow was from 2½ to 3½ feet; alike fall was never witnessed within the last 10 or 11 years.

A CORRESPONDENT brings to notice the death of Babu Rajkissen Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bareilly. He died of incipient diabetis at the early age of 40. He was a self-made man. A native of Echapore near Barrackpore, he went up in quest of fortune and entered Government service as a clerk. Unknown and unpatronised he rose to his present position by sheer force of merit and character. The Babu's death is deeply regretted at the station both by his countrymen and his European superiors.

WE HAVE received an anonymous communication from Sewan complaining of the manner in which the Moonsiff of that sub-division disposes of his work. If all that is said be true the Court deserves an over-hauling.

WE HAVE received the first few numbers of the Rangoon *Daily News*, which has been newly started into existence. We wish our new brother every success.

WE ARE not surprised but sorry to observe that the distribution of honors has not given satisfaction anywhere. The Bombay Native papers teem with complaints. *Native Opinion* has the following:

"It will thus be seen that the distribution of empty honours at the Imperial Assemblage in the first place, and in the next, their large multiplication and improper selection —of titles as well as of individuals, is likely to reduce these baubles of vanity in the estimation of the public. We think the Empress possesses a cheap but a very valuable property in these distinctions and if they be not conferred with care and circumspection as well as with regard for public opinion, their value will be lost, if they be not brought into contempt and displised by those on whom they are conferred."

The *Indian Spectator* says:

"We hear that the gentlemen honoured with the distinction of Kaun Bahadoor have received the news of their elevation with something like consternation. We do not know who suggested to Lord Lytton the idea of conferring such an honour on Mr. Cazee Sahibudeen and his colleagues; but we learn it as a fact that the Viceroy receives very little thanks for rescuing them from the obscurity in which he found them. Government may reward successful Police Inspectors and other like dignitaries with this distinction with great propriety; but we are not surprised to learn that when conferred on the joint administrators of a State like Baroda, it has been viewed as an unmitigated affront."

This is more or less the feeling among thinking men all over the country.

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION of what we have noticed above. A correspondent says that the bestowal of the title of Rai Bahadur upon Babu Annodapersad Roy of Cossimbazar, while others of far less note and weight have been dubbed "Rajas," is an insult to him. "Descended from an ancient family in the district of Morshedabad he has himself fully maintained if he has not surpassed the reputation of his ancestors by his public spirit, charity and liberality."

FRIDAY, 19TH JANUARY.

THE MADRAS famine has invaded the French territory of Pondichery. The French Government has adopted some stringent measures of relief. The exportation of food-grains and other provisions has been strictly forbidden, and the duty on imported grain has been rescinded.

A BERLIN telegram to the *Times* says that the Russians are taking "an effective step for rendering the army of the Caucasus available for operations in Turkestan." Wells are being dug along the dried up bed of the Oxus, from Kunia Urgang to Krasnovodsk Bay in the Caspian; and hopes are held out that the caravan road thus formed may be usable for six months in the year.

AN ACT of piracy in the Indian seas in 1877 will doubtless be considered news by our readers, and yet such an audacious act is reported by the *Bombay Gazette*. A *Pattimar*, which was *en route* to Bombay from Malwa, was boarded by the crew of an Arab buggalow, and the passengers plundered, but to what extent our contemporary is unable as yet to say. The pirates appear to have been armed while conducting their predatory operations, for, we are told, they threatened to shoot those who resisted. The case is under investigation.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Satkhira under date the 13th instant:

Since last night the sky is cloudy and rain is falling incessantly. The last cyclone-wave in East Bengal occurred at a time when we felt the weather just like this one. God forbid a second occurrence of the same nature in this unfortunate country.

Mr. Buckland the well known Commissioner with District Collector honored the place on last Wednesday with his august presence. Previous to his arrival, the sub-divisonal officer procured a small gun from Prannath Estate and prepared some fire-works to welcome and greet him on his arrival. He was comfortably lodged and was supplied with all sorts of necessaries. He was greatly satisfied with of the officers work. But a sad event happened at the time of his departure, when the man, unskilful as a matter of course, entrusted with the gun, was firing the departure salute. The gun suddenly burst open and wounded two men at a distance of some yards. The wounds, though sad, were not serious, as the men were sheltered by trees. This was of course very good show of loyalty. The wounded have been sent to the hospital. The gunner is one of the number.

The price of the common rice has increased from Rs. 1-8 to 2-8. The price has been raised owing to some foreign merchants purchasing the grain for importation. The people are feeling the pressure of the increase.

In former days there were no such demonstrations of loyalty on the arrival of local officers. They have come into fashion since the celebrated honor-extorting circular of Sir George Campbell. We hope the sober *regime* under which we have passed will put a stop to these diseased and demoralizing manifestations of loyalty to local officers.

THE PUNA SARVAJANIK SABHA has started a novel institution—Arbitration Court. It is said that the Sabha has established Courts of its own, to which it has appointed its own Judges, who adjudicate all cases submitted to their decision, without being paid for their labors. It is reported that these Courts are working satisfactorily. The Sabha feels encouraged to apply to Government for a legislative recognition of their proceedings, so that such Arbitration Courts may be multiplied.

AT THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE to be held in Calcutta next month, Sir Dinkur Rao Rajah Mushir Bahadur will read a paper on the defective character of the accommodation provided for third-class railway passengers. We would suggest that some of the intelligent native gentlemen, who travel by the railway, should be invited as witnesses.

SATURDAY, 20TH JANUARY.

WE CONGRATULATE the Uncovenanted Service on the bestowal of the insignia of the Star of India on Mr. G. W. Kellner.

A JAIL CONFERENCE is sitting in Calcutta with closed doors. Why this policy of secresy?

THE BAREILLY COLLEGE has been abolished. So the first blow for retrenchment in the North Western Provinces has fallen upon the Education Department. The Delhi College is also doomed. Is the discouragement of liberal education in Northern India a sign of the Imperial era?

WE ARE glad to learn that Pandit Sooraj Bal, the son of Diwan Pandit Manphool, C. S. I., who was selected by the Panjab Government in 1869 under the resolution of Sir John Lawrence to prosecute his studies in England, returned to Lahore on 12th instant, with high academic honors. He has been called to the bar and has obtained two degrees of the Oxford University.

IT IS reported that His Highness the Amir of Cabul has invited Doctor Cheton Shah for the purpose of treating him and the heir apparent, Sardar Abdullah Khan, whose hand is said to have become very weak, and subject to constant involuntary shaking, the native Hakims of Cabul having been unsuccessful in curing the complaint. Why does not His Highness send for an English Doctor? Medicine may yet play an important function in the manifest destiny of the Anglo-Saxon in Asia.

THE LAST NUMBER of the Indian Charivari is full and interesting. It gives an album portrait of Raja Harendrakrishna Bahadur. The picture is very good and showy; the Raja looks like a veritable prince, and ought to thank the artist for restoring him to juvenescence.

FOR WANT of space we could not give in our last the following letter of the Magistrate of Krishnaghur to Rai Jadunath Rai Bahadur anent the Proclamation demonstrations:

"It is impossible for me to give adequate expression to my sentiments regarding the loyalty and good feeling exhibited by the people of the district and especially by the inhabitants of Krishnagur. I wish however through you to thank them most heartily for the splendid assistance which they have given me in celebrating the assumption of the title of Empress by Her Majesty.

Many anecdotes have been told me which testify to the loyalty and enthusiasm of even the very poorest; while on the other hand, the beautiful and costly illuminations, and still more the generous and devoted labours of the upper classes speak for themselves.

I rejoice most heartily that the people have had this grand opportunity of displaying their loyalty and that they have so well appreciated it.

I shall never forget the help which I have received from you all both officers of government and priva te persons. I am proud of my district and feel myself b ound to it by new and strong ties.

I wish I could give my thanks personally to every one who has deserved them but since that is impossible I will ask you to communicate these few words to as many as you can."

WE ARE SORRY to learn that Mr. H. L. Dampier has not recovered. He has been obliged to apply for an extension of leave.

THE STATESMAN reports the death of Dr. Marfels, who was in the service of the King of Burma. He embraced Bhuddism, and built a pagoda where he used daily to make offerings like any other Burman.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL in a letter to the Director of Public Instruction duly acknowledges the "liberal support" given to the Music School by Dr. Shourendra Mohun Tagore. The officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal writes:

"You state that for several years Dr. Tagore has contributed Rs. 30 per mensem for the salary of a teacher of Music besides awarding, annually two silver medals to the most proficient students in the Art, and that recently he has presented the Music School with a Table Harmonium of the value of Rs. 200.

The exertions of the Doctor Sourindro Mohun Tagore in the cause of education in Music, have more than once been brought to the notice of Government, and I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will convey to him the acknowledgments of the Government of Bengal for his enlightened liberality."

It would seem from the wording of the above letter that the Government seems to think that the Music School forms a part of the Normal School of Calcutta. But that is not a fact. The Music School is held in the premises of the Normal School, but it was founded and has all along been maintained by Dr. Shourendra Mohun Tagore at his own expense.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Trade and Navigation Returns for November 1876. 2. Mysore Administration Report for 1875-76. 3. Revenue Administration Report of British Burma for 1875-76. 4. Indian Meteorological Memoirs vol. II. Part II. By H. F. Blandford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. 5. An Imperial Assemblage at Delhi three thousand years ago by Babu Rajendralala Mitter L. L. D (Reprinted from the Asiatic Society's Journal). 6. Kaiast and Sudgopa Sanhita or a disquisition on the antiquity of the Sudra character of the Kaiasts and Vaisa character of the Sudgopas by Govind Chundra Goswami. 7. Elements of Botany in Bengali, 5th edition revised and enlarged, by Jodu Nath Mukherjee L. M. S. 8. Journal of National Indian Association No. 72, December, 1876. 9. Bharat Srumjibi or the Indian Workman vol. III. No. 31. 10. Hosakait Rungaswami Iyengar's Petition to the Viceroy.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that on Thursday next Father Lafont will resume his lectures at the Science Association. The house of the Association has undergone thorough repairs.

We are also requested to mention that in connection with the forty-seventh anniversary of the Brahma Samaj Babu Keshub Chunder Sen will deliver a lecture at the Town Hall this afternoon at 4-30 P. M., subject,—"the disease and its remedy."

THE CHOTA DURBARS ON THE PROCLAMATION DAY.

BANKIPORE.

AT Bankipore the Durbar went off with great *eclat*. The decorations were superb. The shamiana or awning was of such dimensions that it covered space sufficient to accommodate 5000 persons, the sides of the enclosure were screened by net-cloth and broad-cloth hangings. The posts supporting the shamiana were fancifully covered with evergreens and creepers coiling round them. Three ornamental gates or archways had been erected, one for the presiding officer to enter in state procession, the second for the European guests and visitors, and the third for the natives. These archways had all been decorated with evergreens and strings of flowers and the roadways lined with flag and streamers red and blue. The second point of notice are the persons selected for the honor of the state certificates. The mention of one o the recipients will suffice for the whole. Babu Behary Sing, Ghat Thicedar or ferry farmer was one of those so honored. Nobody knows by what special qualifications was this worthy man gifted You might observe him any time in his half-naked dusty garments trudging the streets with a countenance as blank and void of intelligence as any uneducated rude Beharite. Something occurred to mar the festivities of the hour though it did not do so. A lively bulky Hindoostani evidently a visitor suddenly dropped down on the ground of the assembly and was a lifeless corpse. He was quietly sent to the dispensary to see if medical aid could revive him. Great credit is due to Babu Doorgagutty Banerjee, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner who had charge of the arrangements for the complete success which attended his exertions.

BANDA.

About 46 biggas of land of the Ex-Nawabi parade ground were enclosed for the Durbar, the posts of the enclosure were surmounted with flags and banners of various colors. There were within the enclosure a fancy-bazar, a flower parterre, a natchghar or dancing compartment and a wrestling and gymnastic arena. For the durbar itself there was a masonry-built raised platform sheltered by a red-cloth shamianah, the posts supporting the shamiana were covered with turkey-red

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cambric with lace braids coiling round and banquet and strings of flowers stuck at intervals. There were also splendid hanging lamps and lustres to enhance the beauty of the scenery. Of music there were the nahabats and a military band. Of the respectable native guests there were 95 present The Magistrate attended by his two covenanted assistants was escorted into the durbar by the District Superintendent and two European Police Inspectors all armed with drawn swords. To add to the grandeur of the assembly there were present the 20th M. N. I. and the Police who presented arms on his entrance. After the reading of the original proclamation by the presiding officer the Urdu version was read by the Settlement Deputy Collector Sheikh Jutganmuddin. Certificates of honor were given to six native gentlemen of approved character and respectability. To Murli Brahman of Mutanudh five gold-pieces were presented for his service during the mutiny, two pieces each to Sheochun and Rangan-Ali for similar services. Guns and swords were also presented to several persons for the same kind of service. The guests were afterwards presented to the Magistrate who was honored him with nuzzers which were touched and returned. Sweetmeats were distributed to the boys of the zillah and primary schools, cooked food to the Musulman and uncooked food to Hindus, There were as elsewhere illumination fireworks and nautch in the evening, Rs. 20 in copper at the rate of two and four annas were given to the poor as well as blankets and other clothing. There were besides horse-race, pony-race and donkey-race, as well as Bhisty-race with full musuks. There was also a pedling race by stalwart men all swathed with gunny covering from head to foot. Besides wrestling and post climbing. The last was an amusing affair as the post was coveredwith grease and the feat required some skill.

MYSORE.

The Durbar at the Mysore palace was held in a style characteristic of the East. The Master of Ceremonies and the host was the Prince Mirja Roy Wouazer Bahadoor, grandson to His Highness the late Maharajah of Mysore. The Durbar was held in the upper story of the palace, where divine honors were paid to a portrait of Her Majesty the Empress, hanging jewels from it; adorning it with garlands and flowers and paying the same respect as they would have done to Her Majesty in person. All the European residents honored the Assembly with their presence.

CHYBASSA.

The Chybassa Durbar, does not seem to have been badly managed for an out of the way jungly station like that. The Durbar which was held in a spacious tent in the maidan was attended by all the neighbouring Rajas and Thakoors. A possee of 50 police constables headed by their gallant Superintendent Mr. Ritchie performed the part of the military. The Deputy Commissioner Surgeon Major Hayes read the proclamation in English and Babu Jadubchunder Sen, sherishtadar of the Court, read the Hindi version of the same. After the proclamation followed the address which was also in Hindi and was delivered by the Deputy Commissioner himself. Certificates of Honor were delivered to 30 gentlemen amongst whom there was one European an Honorary Magistrate. There was a Bengali address delivered by the Court Sherishtadar Babu Jadubchunder Sen. There were fire-works and illumination at night and Ramlila performance at which both Natives and Europeans were present. About 700 men were fed and clothes and blankets were distributed amongst the poor.

CUTTACK.

The Commissioner was the very pith of politeness on the night of the native entertainment; he sat cross-legged with the Rajas and Babus on musnud, smoked the huka, chewed pan and allowed himself to be almost bathed in utter and golab. The *Sahebs* were charmed with the dancing of the Calcutta natch women. The Madras *houris* had a bad night of it, their frightful figures and fighting posture which they call dancing frightened the Europeans—the civilians in particular. Perhaps the latter thought it as a bit of the mind of fair Madras on the occasion of the *Assumption*, The fire-works were a failure, perhaps the said works followed suit, and acted upon the word *dhum* (Eclat) by ending in *dhum* (smoke). *Apropos* the Raja there was a little contretemp, in the conduct of the Raja of Puri that fallen representative of the once powerful house of the Gajapattis, who still styles himself the King of Orissa Carnatic and Bengal!!!—Will you believe it that he did not attend the Chapter on the occasion of the Prince's Visit because his seat was not placed side by side with that of His Royal Highness. Well, on the present occasion the Commissioner placed it above the tributary Rajas, but no, that did not satisfy him, so he moved his chair a little towards the dais, to spurn, as it were, the idea of a contact with the descendants of the vassals of his once Royal House, but the Commissioner wont allow the removal of the chair from its former place, so he peremptorily ordered its restoration. The Raja rose in a pet and wanted to go away, but another strong word from the Commissioner made him to sit quietly. A Gujpat Chief wanted to make Puja of the Puri Raja, but the Magistrate (Mr. Beames) said that it was the Puja of Her Majesty Empress Victoria, and no other Puja will be observed on the occasion, and the chief went back to his seat disappointed. The Raja had left Cuttack in sullen mood without reporting to or taking leave of the Commissioner, but he was summoned back and pardoned at the intercession of the Maharajas of Maurbhunj and Keonjhor.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1877.

THE ASSEMBLAGE: ITS POLITICAL AND MORAL EFFECTS.

THE Indian journalist has a delicate ground to tread upon. His function is to interpret the ruled to the rulers, and he cannot discharge that duty honestly, faithfully, and effectually without running the risk of finding his motives frequently misunderstood. To be trusted as a faithful interpreter he must always and under every circumstance be perfectly frank, and it is this frankness that is very liable to be construed into impertinence on the one hand and supercilliousness on the other. The English journalist occupies a more independent and favorable position than his Indian brother does in this respect. However outspoken or assertive his loyalty cannot be questioned, while unfortunately the words of the Indian publicist, though proceeding from the most loyal feeling, a deep sense of duty, and strictly just, may be twisted and ascribed to motives, which have not the remotest place in his breast, and men are not wanting, who find it to their interest to indulge in that mischievous calling to spite their neighbours. Hence it is we have found it somewhat difficult to say all that need be said regarding the political and moral effects of the Assemblage, but as we consider it the highest loyalty to represent faithfully the sentiments and feelings of the ruled to the rulers, we hope we will be pardoned if we cannot present only the sunny side of the picture.

The idea of proclaiming the Queen the Empress, we admit, was good; but it would, we respectfully submit, have been politically and geographically correct if Her Majesty had taken the title of Empress of *British* India. The continent of India embraces some tracts of land, which are neither directly nor indirectly under the sway of Her Britannic Majesty. It would be preposterous to say that the French and the Portuguese possessions in India are in any way subject to the British Crown, and to exclude them would be to exclude a portion of India, however small it may be compared to the remainder. Nepal too, though forming a part of India, is politically a perfectly distinct and autonomous kingdom, and cannot by any figure of speech be called part of the British Empire. There are also other states, which still retain autonomous existence, though the princes and chiefs ruling in those states acknowledge the Paramount Power of Great Britain. They are sovereign princes, though they do not enjoy the same international rights, which a sovereign prince does in Europe. But they have treaty rights, which the British Government has engaged to respect. Such being the case we doubt whether it was quite correct to call the Queen the Empress of INDIA. This doubt was expressed in Parliament by no less an authority than Mr. Gladstone. It may be that by the assumption of the title the Queen takes no new power, no new prerogative; if so, why take a name, which is not historically or geographically correct? The ruling chiefs of India are, it is true, under the protectorate of the British Indian empire; they are so situated that they cannot war against each other; the balance of power is held by the British Government; still they are treaty allies of that Government, and so long as their existence as such allies is recognized, is it a fact that the Empire extends over the dominions of those allies?

The objects of the assumption of the imperial title were enunciated by His Excellency the Viceroy in his Address to the Assemblage. His Excellency imitated the Queen's Speech to Parliament. He addressed the Officers, the Princes, and the People separately. We will take the two first. The address was of course carefully worded. Its evident object was to conciliate the Princes and the People. The words in which the Princes were greeted were well chosen. In addressing the Princes, His Excellency said:

"Princes and Chiefs of this Empire,—which finds in your loyalty a pledge of strength, in your prosperity a source of splendour, Her Majesty thanks you for your readiness, on which She reckons, if its interests be attacked or menaced, to assist Her Government in the defence of them. In The Queen's name I cordially welcome you to Delhi; recognizing in your presence, on this great occasion, conspicuous evidence of those sentiments of attachment to the Crown of England which received from you such emphatic expression during the recent visit of the prince of Wales to this country. Her Majesty regards Her interests as identified with yours; and it is with the wish to confirm the confidence and perpetuate the intimacy of the relations now so happily uniting the British Crown and its feudatories and allies, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to assume the Imperial Title we proclaim to-day.

We have already ventured to express a doubt whether it is correct to include the independent states of these Princes as parts of the "Empire," and we have heard it reported that there is a feeling among some of them that hitherto they were "ruling chiefs," now they will be simply "chiefs" or feudal barons. We do not believe that there will be any change in their treatment under the Empire; but it would have been we humbly think more gratifying to them if the Viceroy had condescended to tell them that their treaty-rights would be cherished with the utmost consideration and respect. It cannot be denied that the more sensitive among the Native Princes consider that their position as ruling chiefs is not sufficiently respected—that they are in the leading strings of the Political Resident and the Foreign Office, and though professedly ruling and independent chiefs, in some respects they enjoy less independence than the subjects of the Queen. This fact was prominently brought to notice in the minutes of the Maharaja Scindia and the Maharaja of Jeypore in the Baroda case. It was believed that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales carried away some such impression from India during his late Royal tour. We had expected that the Proclamation of the Empire would give the Princes a more consolatory assurance in this respect. But we have been disappointed. Far from giving such an assurance the mode of honoring the princes and chiefs has had a different effect. The Princes have been honored with medals, which they do not appreciate, some of them, so we are told, call these medals "sepoy medals," that is decorations, fit only for their sepoys. Of course the medal is an European idea, and sovereign princes in Europe are proud to wear it. But it does not accord with oriental ideas, and, if we are informed aright, the medal is not valued by the Princes. They have, however, a partiality for guns, and some consideration in that way would have been very gratifying to them; but in that respect they have been disappointed. When they see that the Viceroy's salute is raised to 31 guns, while the minimum to which they are entitled is limited to 21 guns, though the highest among them were formerly on a footing of equality with the Viceroy in this respect, their feeling may be easily imagined. Then again as zemindars and talookdars, who are subjects of the Empress, and who are not ruling chiefs in any sense of the phrase, have been honored with salutes, an honor hitherto reserved for the latter only, they are practically lowered in another way. We may be mistaken as to the import of the bestowal of the honorary rank of General and Councillor upon an ally; but suppose a time should come when Scindia might be pressed into service under the Commander-in-Chief, would his position according to his oriental ideas be agreeable to him? A volunteer is of course different. It is therefore doubtful whether the political and moral effects of the Assemblage upon the princes and chiefs have been of that satisfactory character, which we, as loyal subjects of the British Crown, could wish.

To the People the Address of the Viceroy was still more unsatisfactory. We can assure our rulers that the people of India as a body are deeply grateful to England for the blessings of civilized rule. There may be malcontent spirits, but they are few and far between. The [illegible] of the nation is sound to the core. The [illegible]ment advantages of English over A[illegible] are the security of person and property, supremacy of law and order, even-handed justice, development of the resources of the country, diffusion of education, religious toleration, and deference to national customs and feelings. If there is any nation, which professes to govern an alien people for their good, it is the English. For these blessings our countrymen are profoundly grateful. But we cannot deny that they feel that they do not find a legitimate outlet for national hopes and aspirations. Their right to serve their country and sovereign is recognized in theory, but in practice they are superceded in the higher offices of the State, however qualified they may be. They must remain hewers of wood and drawers of water. It was hoped that the Empire would inaugurate a new era in this respect. But what were the words of the Viceroy? His first words were—"The present conditions and

permanent interests of this Empire demand the supreme supervision and direction of their administration by English Officers trained in the principles of that polity whose assertion is necessary to preserve the continuity of Imperial rule." In other words the Indian subjects of the Empress must remain content with their lot as hewers of wood and drawers of water. To quote the Viceroy again, the English Officers "must long continue to form the most important practical channel through which the arts, the sciences, and the culture, of the West (which have given to Europe its present pre-eminence in peace and war), may freely flow towards the East for the common benefit of all its children." It is true that Her Majesty's Indian subjects have made considerable progress in education, that they unite to high intellectual culture superior moral character, and that in the offices they hold they have given abundant evidence of their improved fitness. But what then? The Viceroy said: "The administration of this great Empire demands, from many of those to whom a share in it is entrusted, attributes not exclusively intellectual, qualifications to which moral and social superiority are essential. More especially, therefore, does it rest with those who, by birth, rank, and hereditary influence, are your natural leaders, to fit themselves and their children for the honorable duty which is open to them, by accepting the only education that can enable them to comprehend and practise the principles steadily maintained by the Government of The Queen, their Empress." Again "You must all adopt as your own that highest standard of public virtue which comprises loyalty, incorruptibility, impartiality, truth, and courage. The Government of Her Majesty will then cordially welcome your co-operation in the work of administration. For in every quarter of the globe over which its dominion is established, that Government trusts less to the strength of armies than to the willing allegiance of a contented and united people, who rally round the throne, because they recognise therein the stable condition of their permanent welfare." Are we to understand from this that the native officers of Government do not bring those high public virtues, "loyalty, incorruptibility, truth and courage," on which His Excellency justly laid stress? Does the testimony borne by high officers to the possession of those qualities by educated natives go for nothing? We cannot help saying that these words of the Viceroy have had a chilling effect upon the educated mind of India. As recognised subjects of Her Majesty, for whom She graciously cherishes "affection," the people had a right to expect that on so momentous an occasion as that of the Assemblage some assurance would be given that under the Empire they would derive a share of those political rights and priveleges which Her subjects in other parts of the world enjoy; but nothing has been vouchsafed in that respect.

The Assemblage was celebrated by the bestowal of honors upon distinguished subjects of Her Majesty. It was a generous object, which is duly appreciated by the people. The Crown is the fountain of honor, and it was most fitting that the Imperial Day should be signalized by royal favours. But unfortunately the Viceroy was not well advised on this subject. Neither the selection of honors for particular persons, nor the selection of persons for particular honors in many cases was, what it should have been. The result is that there is deep dissatisfaction in all the provinces. Of course it could not be expected that the Government could please all parties; but surely the distribution of the honors could have been so managed as to give as general a satisfaction as possible. On the contrary the honors have been given away so indiscriminately and carelessly that by comparison and reflection in many instances they are not considered honors at all.

Then the Viceroy addressed "British administrators and faithful officers of the Crown." Why the native officers were excluded we cannot understand. It cannot be denied that much hard work is performed by the native officers; although they are on the lower steps of the official ladder, they have to bear the brunt of the work. In addressing the officers and soldiers of the army the native officers and soldiers were remembered, but His Excellency did not deign to say one word in recognition of the services of the native civil officers. Again, speaking of the British officers we hear complaints that the honors were chiefly conferred upon those who compose the Government of India or are about it. The Mutual Admiration Society, it is said, have mostly carried away the honors.

Such are the political and moral effects of the Assemblage. At the same time we must confess that it has done some good. In the first place, the people of India, who used to look upon the Government of John Company as an abstraction only, now realize in the new title the august person of their gracious Sovereign. In the second place the princes and chiefs were for the first time drawn into bonds of closer union among themselves without any wrangling about precedence and seats. This part of the business was managed most cleverly. In the third place, the power and grandeur of the Empire were shewn to the greatest advantage. In the fourth place, special mention of the services of the soldiers both European and Native was graceful. And in the fifth or last place it was most gratifying to receive the gracious assurance of Her Majesty that "the present occasion may tend to unite in bonds of yet closer affection to ourselves and our subjects; that from the highest to the humblest all may feel that under our rule the great principles of liberty, equity, and justice, are secured to them; and that to promote their happiness, to add to their prosperity, and advance their welfare, are the ever present aims and objects of Our Empire."

THE NEW FAMINE POLICY.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY has joined the Government of India as Minister of Finance, and he has at once stamped his mark upon the administration. The instructions, which the Governor General in Council has issued to Sir Richard Temple with reference to his special mission in the distressed districts of Bombay and Madras, have evidently proceeded from his pen. Sir John is a man of strong mind; he is somewhat cynical in his disposition; he never sympathized with the famine policy of Lord Northbrook, and he has taken the first opportunity to reverse it. The position in the distressed districts is alarming, and as he sees that the Government cannot hope to meet it without incurring a large outlay he tells the public that "the task of saving life, irrespective of the cost, is one which it is beyond our power to undertake," and that "a Government has no better right in times of scarcity than in other times to attempt the task of preventing all suffering." We will show presently in what respects the policy of 1877 differs from that of 1873-74. The position and duties of the Government in the present situation are thus laid down in the instructions:

"While it is the desire of the Government of India that every effort should be made, so far as the resources of the State admit, for the prevention of deaths from famine, it is essential in the present state of the finances that the most severe economy should be practised. The distress is so widespread, extending over twenty one districts in the two Presidencies, and more or less affecting a population of twenty-seven millions, and threatens to be protracted for so many months, that the utmost care is necessary to restrict the expenditure to the absolute requirements of the case. Even however, if financial considerations were less overpoweringly strong, it would still be true that a Government has no better right in times of scarcity than in other times to attempt the task of preventing all suffering, and of giving general relief to the poorer classes of the community. False and mischievous ideas on this subject have become so prevalent, that the Government runs some risk of being charged with inhumanity, when it declares that these are the principles by which it intends to be guided. The Governor General in Council will not be deterred by such considerations as these from a course of action which he knows to be right. Everyone admits the evils of indiscriminate private charity, but the indiscriminate charity of a Government is far worse. The Government of India is resolved to spare no efforts which may be necessary and practicable, with reference to the means at its disposal, to save the population of the distressed districts from starvation, or from an extremity of suffering dangerous to life; but it will not sanction a course of action which must tend to demoralize the people themselves who are passing through a time of temporary trial and inevitably lead to the imposition of heavy and permanent burdens on the industry of the country. Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal. If the estimates of the Local Governments are to be accepted, the relief of the existing scarcity in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, including loss of revenue, will not cost less than six and a half millions sterling. Considering that the revenues are barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the empire, and that heavy additional taxation is both financially and politically impracticable, we must plainly admit that the task of saving life, irrespective of the cost, is one which it is beyond our power to undertake. The simple fact is this, that the recurrence of a few famines such as that from which the country is now suffering, or such as that which occurred three years ago in Behar, would, if measures of relief were carried on upon that principle, go far to render the future Government of India impossible. The embarrassment of debt, and the weight of taxation, consequent on the expenditure thereby involved, would soon become more fatal to the country than famine itself. Happily, however, the Government are not placed in any such dilemma. They believe that from the history of past famines, rules of action may be learnt which will enable them in the future to provide efficient assistance for the suffering people without incurring disastrous expenditure."

This view materially differs from the position which the Government of India took with reference to the Bengal famine of 1873-74. The Government of India then wrote to the Secretary of State as follows: "Her Majesty's Government may rely upon the Government of India not shrinking from using every available means, at whatever cost, to prevent, so far as they can, any loss of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects in consequence of the calamity which now threatens Bengal." At the same time it cannot be denied that if famines become chronic, the maintenance of the starving population at the expense of the State becomes a serious question. It is however necessary to enquire why are famines becoming so frequent of late years, and why are the people, apparently prospering, unable to cope with the calamity with their own resources. Of course this is a subject for future enquiry. We have at present to consider what should be done by Government to meet the present calamity. The duty of the State to protect the people in such critical times as this is recognized by Lord Lytton's Government but not on that broad basis laid down by Lord Northbrook's Government. The question is on what principles relief should be administered by Government. The Government of India writes:

"If relief works are carried on upon wrong principles; if labour is not strictly exacted from all who are physically able to work; if proper supervision is wanting, and people find that they can obtain, almost for the asking, and in return for next to no work at all, wages in money or in grain, there is hardly any limit to the numbers who even in prosperous times may be attracted to them. "When," as Sir George Campbell has observed, "a lax system is established, and everyone down to the merest child gets paid for the merest pretence of work, with probably a good many abuses besides, the thing becomes too attractive, the whole country tends to come on the works, the numbers threaten to be absolutely overwhelming. The people too, become demoralised; works where real work is exacted, are deserted, and many evils follow." A good illustration of this may be found in the official narrative of the scarcity of 1873-74 in the North-Western Provinces. "In a season of considerable pressure, but not of absolute famine, the relief works in Gorakphur and Basti were for some weeks daily thronged by more than 200,000 men, women and children, who found an attraction in the light work, in the liberty of going at night to their houses after attending a sort of vast picnic during the day, and in the wages earned at a time when ordinarily they had no employment in the fields and had to live on their harvest savings. But when the wages were cut down to a mere subsistence allowance, when a full day's labour was insisted on, and when the liberty of living at their homes was threatened, those immense crowds melted away as rapidly as they had collected, and it was found that there was hardly any one who really stood in need of relief." The Governor General in Council does not assert that a similar condition of things now exists in any of the districts of Madras or Bombay, but the matter is one which requires the most careful observation.

The example of Gorrukpore and Basti is scarcely *apropos*. There matters were not so serious as in Behar, and any analogy from the experiences of the North Western Provinces in 1873-74 is therefore misleading. At the same time it is certainly of the utmost importance that the greatest caution should be taken against extravagant relief. The really deserving should only be admitted to relief.

The present Government of India admits that as soon as it is clear that the Government will have to undertake serious measures for the relief of scarcity, no time should be lost in giving to the people, to the greatest extent practicable, the means of employment on large public works. Such works supply the means of subsistence to the able-bodied poor; they prevent, instead of merely relieving, distress. It continues:

In choosing such works it is obviously of great importance that those selected shall be of a permanently useful and remunerative character; for it is in the last degree unsatisfactory that when the necessity for employing great multitudes of people is forced upon the Government, their labour, which might have been devoted to works which would have conferred lasting benefit on the country, should be thrown away. The works should also be such as are calculated to absorb in comparison with their entire cost a sufficient proportion of labour during the anticipated period of famine. They need not always be in the distressed districts, or near the homes of the people who require relief. When railways or other thoroughly good means of communication are available, it may sometimes be easier and wiser to carry the people to

the works and to their food than to carry the food to the people. Temporary migration from their homes has always, in times of scarcity, been the natural and one of the best remedies to which the people have had recourse, and the organization of public works in places where food is plentiful, and to which access is not difficult from the distressed districts, may in some cases be more useful than works at places where the supply of food is already insufficient. No apprehension need be felt that the people will not return to their homes when the period of distress has passed away. It will be for you to consider how far these principles are being acted on, and if necessary to recommend to the Local Governments the discontinuance of any works, or system of works, which, in your opinion, cannot be usefully proceeded with.

When, by undertaking large public works, employment has been provided for the able-bodied poor, it may still be necessary, even before the pressure of famine has become extreme, to afford means of support to persons who are physically unable to give a full amount of labour in return for the wages they receive. These must either be employed in poor-houses or on roads and other easy work, every effort being made to prevent relief being given to any one who does not really require it. It has often been found a most useful test of actual distress to insist, when charitable relief is necessary that it shall ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food.

It should be added that when distress becomes extreme, and a state of absolute famine has been reached, that large public works may become insufficient to afford relief to the numbers of people in need of it. At such a time the Government may be driven to set up relief works near the homes of the people on a scale inconsistent with careful supervision or searching tests. Such measures as may be practicable must then be adopted for reducing to a minimum the inevitable evils that will then arise. The Governor-General in Council leaves it to you to communicate to the Local Governments the results of your own experience in regard to this very difficult part of the question.

The Government of Lord Northbrook took a broader and more generous view of relief. It issued the following instruction to the Relief Committees :

(*b.*) To distribute for relief purpose grain received from local sources or Government depots.

(*c*) To transport grain to convenient places, and to provide for its proper storage.

(*d*) To distribute gratuitous relief to persons in need of it and unable to work.

(*e.*) To provide useful employment for those people who are in need, and are able to work, by instituting minor relief works and providing other employment, such as spinning, weaving, husking rice, &c, sub-divisional committees will have information of the Government public works in their neighbourhood, in order that labourers may be despatched to those works, together with their families, if desirable.

(*f.*) To provide in such manner as may be considered the best, in each particular locality, for the relief of persons whose caste, usages, and feelings preclude the application of a labour test—women of good family and others—who may be in great distress. Relief for this class of persons may be afforded either wholly, gratuitously, or partly gratuitously, by the sale of grain under the market rates, or, with due precautions, by the advance of money or grain to be subsequently repaid.

(*g.*) If a serious deficiency of grain in any part of their district is apprehended, which the trade is unable to supply, the sub-divisional committee may, under instructions from the Collector of the District, make arrangments for the sale of grain from Government stores. The arrangment should, as a rule, be made through the agency of the traders, which will probably be available everywhere. The selling price should be fixed at that of the nearest large mart, where supplies are readily brought in by railroad or river, together with such addition representing the cost of transport as may be considered proper. Sales should be stopped as soon as the local trade receives sufficient supplies, and any competition with the local trade should be carefully avoided. This rule will interfere with the sale of rice under the market rate as a means of relief under clause (*f*) to persons whose case have been inquired into by the committees or their officers.

(*h.*) The congregation of large masses of people away from their homes for the purpose of relief should be avoided Every village in which general distress exist should, so far as is practicable, be dealt with separately as regards relief works and the distribution of gratuitous relief. The acceptance of cooked food should not be insisted upon as an invariable test to be applied to all who require relief. In the very distressed districts such a test would generally be inapplicable. It may be necessary to establish poor-houses in some places, such as considerable towns. In those houses food might be distributed. cooked or uncooked, as may be most convenient. Generally speaking, those who are unable from illness to cook their own food should be provided for in hospitals.

With regard to supply of rice by Government the instructions to Sir Richard Temple run as follows :

One of your most important duties in connection with the present state of things in the Madras Presidency will be to ascertain how far private trade, if left perfectly unfettered, may be counted on to supply the wants of that Presidency. As at present informed, the Governor General in Council entertains a strong opinion that the supply of that Presidency from foreign sources. such as Burma, Bengal, &c., should be left altogether to private trade, and that the intention of the Government so to act should be widely made known, together with full and frequent information regarding the prices of food-grains and other articles of consumption in the distressed and other districts. It is possible, however. that in certain localities at a distance from the lines of Railway and from large markets, it may be requisite for the Government to intervene by making purchases at the nearest local depot to which the trade will convey the grain. In such cases where the local trade, from whatever cause, is not active, the direct intervention of the Government may probably tend rather to facilitate than to discourage the importation of grain, by affording confidence to the trade that importations will find a certain purchaser. Finally, it must not be overlooked that there is a great advantage in paying labourers on relief works in money, wherever and so long as this mode of relief is practicable.

Lord Northbrook's Government issued the following orders on the subject :

Thus considerable bodies of men will be congregated on or near the works at a distance from their homes, and often in localities remote from the established markets. It will be necessary, therefore, that sufficient supplies of food be collected for their sustenance. If the accumulation of such supplies be left to the ordinary course of commerce, special pressure will be put on the grain trade in certain localities at the very time when all its resources are being taxed for the general supply of the province or district. And if the wages were to be paid in cash to so large an aggregate of labourers, and extraordinary rise of prices would be created by the action of Government, thereby aggravating the crisis in districts already placed in critical circumstances, and so far counteracting the benefit which the works were intended to secure, namely, the mitigation of the effect of the scarcity.

Now, in regard to those public works carried on under the orders either of the Supreme Government or of the local Government, the State will be in the position of an employer of labour on an unusually large scale, and is justified in doing that which all other employers do, namely, selecting the mode of remunerating its work-people most acceptable to them and most suitable to the surrounding circumstances. Such mode of remuneration will generally be payment in kind, that is, in food grain. For this particular purpose, then, sufficient supplies of grain will be purchased and laid in both by Government of India and by the local Government for the public works under their charge respectively. These supplies will be obtained in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with the trade in grain and with the supplies of food ordinarily available for consumption in the neighbourhood of the works, or within the area of the distressed district. The Governor General relies on the carefulness of the local Government in making provision with this view. For the works to be carried on from imperial funds, the Supreme Government has resolved, in regard to its liability for the maintenance of the labourers, to arrange for by obtaining supplies from provinces beyond the limits of the territories affected by the failure of the crops in Bengal and Behar.

It will be seen that the views of the two Governments differ. Unfortunately the administration of relief under Lord Northbrook's Government proved too expensive, and Lord Lytton's Government is therefore perfectly justified in taking precautions against extravagant outlay. But we hope the primary duty of saving life will not be lost sight of in the zeal for economy. As for interfering with private trade the Government of Lord Northbrook did not permit such interference, though it purchased supplies for the maintenance of laborers on relief works, and the Madras Government has now pursued the same course but so cautiously and secretly that the market has not been deranged in any way. On this subject we want however further information.

We cannot accept the principle laid down by Lord Lytton's Government to localize famine expenditure. On this point the Government of India says :

This is not a convenient time for entering into a full discussion of these questions, but His Excellency in Council desires to take the present opportunity of declaring his opinion, not only that the main portion of the charges incurred on public works which protect the people against famine, and which add greatly to their wealth, should be borne by the people protected and benefited, and not by the general tax-payer, but also that every province ought, so far as may be practicable, to be held responsible for meeting the cost of the famines from which it may suffer. The Governor General in Council believes that until these principles are enforced, the only real security for wise and economical management will be wanting. When Local Governments and local officers understand that the inevitable consequence of unnecessary expenditure will be the imposition of heavy burdens upon their own people, and not upon those of other provinces, a powerful and most useful check upon extravagance will have been established. On this subject the opinions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India have been expressed in a passage which may properly be quoted here :—

"There is a further point, though not one to fall within the scope of such an enquiry as that which you have directed to be made, which should, in my opinion, be carefully considered by Your Excellency's Government before the questions that arise in connexion with the occurrences of 1873-74, can be regarded as fairly met. I refer to the proper incidence of the charges that are necessarily incurred in providing for the requirements of the population of a district in a period of drought. However plain may be the primary obligation on the State to do all that is requisite and possible towards preserving the lives of the people under such circumstances, it would be most unwise to overlook the great danger of tacitly accepting, if not the doctrine, at least the practice, of making the general revenues bear the whole burden of meeting all local difficulties or of relieving all local distress, and of supplying the needful funds by borrowing in a shape that establishes a permanent charge on the general revenues for all future time. In Bengal, where (as the Lieutenant-Governor observes in reference to the objections of the Government in relation to emigration) the beneficial interest of the Government in the land is limited by the permanent settlement, these considerations are of special and more pressing application.

"The question which is thus raised, of how to make local resources aid in meeting local wants, is no doubt one of great difficulty and complexity, particularly in a country like India. But the difficulty of providing any satisfactory solution of it should not be allowed to obscure the perception of its vital importance to the future well-being of the country, as well as of the troubles to the Government and the demoralization of the people which must necessarily result from postponing too long the introduction of some system under which shall be suitably recognised the undoubted responsibility which rests on the people themselves to provide for their own support and well-being. The duty of the State does not extend further than to see that the needful means are supplied for giving effect to this principle, and for distributing the local burdens arising from its practical application in the manner which shall be most equitable and least onerous to those who have to bear them."

The manner in which these principles shall be carried into practical effect is under the consideration of the Government. It is sufficient at present to say that the Governor General in Council is of opinion that they ought to be kept in view in connection with the present scarcity, and that a considerable portion, if not the whole, of the permanent charges which relief operations now in progress may entail ought to be borne by the Presidencies in which the expenditure is being incurred.

If the famine expenditure is to be localized, then the finances generally ought to be decentralized. The question is most important, and cannot be disposed of at the fag end of this article. We only hope that the Government will not come to a hasty resolution on the subject.

DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH IN CEYLON.

CEYLON has set an example to British India in the matter of the disestablishment of the Christian Church in that colony. Sir Coomar Swamy delivered a speech on the subject, which in lucidity, comprehensiveness, solid reasoning, and force, is a model in its way. By far the most important part of his arguments was the review of the question from official despatches and utterances of eminent public men. The array of authorities is so strong that we are surprised that the question is still considered to be within the range of discussion. We will quote some of the authorities cited by Sir Coomar Swamy. Lord Kimberly, writing to the Governor of Trinidad, January 1871, says :

"The object which Her Majesty's Government desire to attend. is as you all are aware, religious equality. When, as in Jamaica, the most numerous Christian community on principle objects to State endowments for religion, equality cannot be attained except by the entire withdrawal of such endowments. But when, as in Trinidad, no large porportion of the Christian population objects to religious endowments, but, on the contrary, there is a general desire to maintain them, Her Majesty's Government are ready to consent to the maintenance of State endowments, provided they be distributed equally amongst all denominations which are willing to accept them. In either case it is necessary that existing personal interests should be carefully respected, not only out of a just regard for individuals, but also because in this way the communions from which support is withdrawn will, by the gradual position of the measure, be afforded reasonable time to prepare themselves for their altered circumstances.

Earl Granville thus wrote to the same functionary in 1869 :

With less than one-third part of those who effectively belong to any Christian communion attached to the Church of England, and with nearly two-fifths of the population never attending any religious services, it would be unjust to devote the proceeds of taxes levied from the whole population, to a way to which so small a portion of that population belongs.

The same Secretary of State, writing to the Governor of Barbados, June, 1870, said :—

The principle that it has been determined to carry out in the West Indian Colonies is that of complete religious equality, and from the statistics which you furnish, it appears that the best way of arriving at that equality in the Windward Islands is by concurrent endowment.

I desire, however, to point out to you that the principle of religious equality is inconsistent with and opposed to the principle of establishment. Of course, from the nature of things, the Anglican Church must be practically in the ascendant in Barbados, and the Roman Catholic Church in St. Lucia; but the State should in no way recognise or aid on the maintenance of that ascendancy, neither should it impose any duties as to baptisms, or burials, or marriages, nor define the areas of parishes take part in the appointment of parochial or other ministers. Each religious body should have its own voluntary organisation; the assistance to it from the State funds should, with the qualification mentioned below, be in proportion to the number of its members and to the work done, independently of the question whether clergy be celibate or married. I consider that it is very desirable to aim at making the State aid have some relation to the voluntary exertion, and I should wish you to keep this object in view as occasion offers. For instance, taking the island of Tobago, where there appear from the returns to be large numbers not belonging to any Christian body, any new missions that may be established might be assisted in proportion to the efforts of their founders, but the two rules of universal disestablishment and of distribution of State aid in proportion to members and voluntary exertions should be invariably carried out."

Referring to Ceylon Sir Charles MacCarthy, Governor of Ceylon, thus spoke in the Legislative Council of that colony when he was Colonial Secretary:

He (the Colonial Secretary) fully concurred in the inexpediency of endeavouring to establish or keep up a State Church in this colony. (Hear, hear) Whatever might be the propriety of supporting such establishments elsewhere, a point of which he was not called on to express an opinion now, it was perfectly out of the question that for a mere handful of men the people of an Asiatic dependency like this should be called on to keep up an established church and that the church of a yet smaller minority.

Whilst Governor of Ceylon Sir Charles MacCarthy spoke to the following effect:

"Another hon. member for whose sentiments, expressed as they were with remarkable energy and ability, he felt the greatest respect though he differed entirely from his conclusions, had gone farther still and had contended that the Government should act as a great Missionary Society. The Government was a Christian government but in the same way certainly the Oriental Bank was a Christian corporation, and he maintained that for the purposes for which a Government was established it was as purely secular as banking. Deeply convinced as he was that from the diffusion of Christianity alone any real progress or improvement could be looked for among the native population, he yet must contend that Government by acting as suggested would only raise a barrier to the advancement of the Christian religion. The natives would receive Christian truth as Government truth and there would very likely be many converts to the Government religion."

The following sentiments were expressed by Mr. Henry Collingwood Selby, the then Queen's Advocate, Ceylon:

"He, on the other hand, regretted to say that so far as he had been able to judge from the records of the past, the cause of Christianity, so far from being advanced or assisted, was retarded by the connexion of the Church with the State. He believed that the cause of Ecclesiasticism alone was advanced by State patronage and endowment, lordly titles, dignities and honours. To his mind, the onward progress of Christianity in the world had been retarded more by the State having taken the Church under its patronage, its ministers into its pay, than by any other cause whatever. It appeared to him that one inevitable consequence of the connexion between the State and the Church, was to narrow the foundation on which the Church rested. He thought the tendency of this Church and State connexion was to destroy the independence of the Church and to obliterate the line of demarcation which ought to exist between the Church and the world; that it was moreover the fruitful parent of divisions and heartburnings amongst Christians, and thus presented an obstacle to the reception of the Gospel, for the world was to believe in the mission of the Divine Founder of Christianity by the union of its professed members. It appeared to him also that this connexion infringed on the sacred and inalienable rights of conscience; and that all these evils to which he had adverted were increased in a very great degree whenever that connexion existed, as in this colony, in a heathen country.

Sir Arthur Buller, while Queen's Advocate in Ceylon, thus held forth on the subject:

"The feeling of the day among the great mass of intelligent men is in favour of religious equality; and altho' from reasons such as those I have before indicated, the more prudent advocates of this principle forbear from wildly asserting it in England, I am confident that the most forbearing there would be as loud as any in its assertion here. I am confident that as soon as they placed their foot upon the Colony, they would assert the principle, and having once asserted the principle, would soon achieve the right. In this opinion I am not going beyond Sir Richard Bourke and Lord Glenelg. Sir Richard says, "I would observe, that in a new country to which persons of all religious persuasions are invited to resort, it will be impossible to establish a dominant and endowed Church, without much hostility and great improbability of its becoming permanent. The inclination of these colonists which keeps pace with the spirit of the age, is decidedly adverse to such an institution; and I fear the interests of religion would be prejudiced by its establishment." In answer to this, Lord Glenelg says: In Colonies formed and rapidly multiplying under most peculiar circumstances, it is evident that the attempt to select any one Church as the exclusive object of public endowment, even if it were advisable in other respects, would not long be tolerated."

We make the following extract from a despatch of the present Governor of Ceylon:

"It appears to me that every argument which applied to disendowment in the case of the Irish Church applies with far greater force to disendowment in Ceylon.

The State subsidised Church here is the Church of a far smaller minority than the Church of England in Ireland; the Protestant denominations in the island number 55,000 persons, and of those, 10,000 Church of England and 3,000 Presbyterians, are subsidised in a population of 2½ millions.

The annual cost of our religious establishments is 10,394*l.* and to this must be added pensions to clergymen. The average attendance in 1872 at the service of chaplains paid by Government were, Church of England, 2,197; Presbyterians, 803.

The Roman Catholics who number 184,000 souls, receive 100*l.* while 13,000 Protestants receive over 10,000*l.* annually.

The State-paid chaplains, as a rule, minister in cities where their congregations are well able, and ought to support them.

In Ireland the greater portion of land paying the tithe rent-charge had been purchased subject to the charge; the purchaser was indemnified for the charge by the diminished rate of purchase, and had consequently no practical grievance. In Ceylon all denominations are annually taxed for the support of a religion from which they differ.

It can hardly be denied that State paid religious establishments are contrary to the tendency of public opinion in the colonies, and that they cannot long be maintained. Had it not been for Bishop Jermyn's vigour and popularity, I should not have hesitated to assert that they were doing more harm than good in Ceylon from the resentments engendered by them, and from the tendency to apathy which the certainty of salary without any necessity to work, except the spurs of conscience, too often produces.

We have not space for more extracts. The opinions of these eminent men tend to one conclusion, which is this, that whatever may be the grounds on which the union of the Church and the State may be defended in England, they do not hold good in the Colonies or in India. The wonder is that this union is still tolerated. We must confess that it is the fault of the people of these colonies and dependencies. There is of course a strong interest in England for the maintenance of the established church both at home and abroad. But if the people whose taxes are appropriated to this purpose combine and agitate, we feel confident that they will succeed. The progress of liberal ideas in England has been very marked of late years. The thinking class, whose intellect rules the national mind, is rapidly increasing, and it is most anxious to do justice to the millions, whose destinies are placed under British sway. The people of Ceylon have set a good example, which we hope will be followed up by our countrymen here. A Disestablishment Society has been established in India, and while it has the advocacy of a few able and earnest men, it has not, we must confess, received that powerful support which the goodness of the cause demands and deserves. It is a body composed chiefly of Europeans and Eurasians, but it has not the active support of even the more influential members of the European community. We do not believe that they are indifferent to the cause, but as usual in this country they are occupied with their money making mission, and seem to care little for principles of government or the interests of the people. Be that as it may the people themselves ought to be astir. They are vitally interested in the question, and they ought to unite and appeal to Parliament on the subject. Let them acquaint the English nation with their sentiments and feelings on the question, and we feel morally certain that they will be heard. Let them remember that agitation is the essence of political life in England. Let them agitate and agitate, and they are sure to carry the day in the end, because their cause is just and righteous. We would advise our countrymen to combine and make an united appeal to Parliament on the disestablishment question.

RHIDOY PATRO'S CASE.

THE following Resolution has been passed by the Lieutenant Governor on the memorial, which was submitted to His Honor by certain inhabitants of Calcutta, both European and Native, more than 800 in number, among whom were some of the leading members of the bar:

JUDICIAL.
Calcutta, the 17th January 1877.
RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 773, dated 29th August 1876, from the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, submitting for orders the case of Queen *vs.* Rhidoy Pattro, who was tried on a charge of murder by the Judge of Bankoora and acquitted.

Order No. 2202T, dated 5th September 1876, directing the Legal Remembrancer to prefer an appeal to the High Court from the order of the Judge of Bankoora.

Petition dated the 22nd December last, from Rhidoy Pattro, praying that he may be spared the sentence of execution to which he has been condemned by the High Court.

Letter from the Registrar of the High Court, No. 12 dated 8th January 1877, forwarding the record of the case.

Petition dated the 10th January 1877, from Maharajah Ramanath Tagore, C.S.I. and others, praying that the sentence of death passed on Rhidoy Pattro may not be carried out.

The prisoner, Rhidoy Pattro, was tried by the Sessions Judge of Bankoora in July last on a charge of wilful murder of a woman named Prio. The Judge was assisted by two assessors: the two assessors found the prisoner guilty: the Sessions Judge, however acquitted the prisoner, believing apparently, though for what reason it is difficult to infer that the charge was the result of a conspiracy against the prisoner.

2. There appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be such a manifest failure of justice in this acquittal, that an appeal was, under his orders, instituted in the High Court under the provisions of section 272 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

This appeal was heard on the 14th December by Mr. Justice Jackson and Mr. Justice McDonell. The decision at which the Hon'ble Judges arrived was that there was no sort of doubt of the prisoner's guilt. The murder was, in the opinion of the learned Judges of an "atrocious a character as can well be conceived;" and after considering whether there was anything in the peculiar circumstances of the case having come before them on an appeal against the acquittal of the prisoner, which should induce them to abstain from passing a capital sentence, they arrived at the deliberate conclusion that they could find "in the mistake of the Sessions Judge no reason for doing so, and that nothing short of the penalty of death sufficiently meets the requirements of the case."

3. On the 22nd December the Honorary Secretary of the British Indian Association addressed the Lieutenant-Governor, stating that a memorial was under preparation by some of the leading gentlemen of "Calcutta, praying, for reasons set forth, for the remission of the sentence, and for such an enquiry as His Honor may be pleased to make."

On the 26th December the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Richard Temple) declined to suspend the sentence, but subsequently determined to do so, under the impression no doubt that some new fact was about to be urged which would justify further enquiry.

4. The memorial on behalf of the prisoner was received on the 11th January, and the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor has given it the careful and earnest consideration which a memorial on such a subject, so numerously signed by gentlemen of great intelligence and influence, deserves. The grounds assigned in the memorial for remission of the sentence of death on the prisoner are three in number:—

1st.—That the arguments used by the Judges in support of their decision appear to some of the memorialists not sufficient to make it certain that the Judge below was wrong, and grave doubt may exist as to the soundness of the views upon which their Lordships have come to a conclusion adverse to the prisoner.

2nd.—That where such doubt exists, the opinion of the Judge who saw the witnesses should prevent the sentence from taking effect.

3rd.—That this is the first instance of a man acquitted by the courts below being convicted and sentenced to death by the court of appeal.

5. As to the first, Mr. Eden finds it hard to understand how any one who has carefully and without prejudice read the evidence recorded at the trial can have the slightest doubt that the prisoner was guilty of a singularly brutal murder. Mr. Eden does not gather from the language of the memorialists that as a body they entertain any such doubt, though they think it possible that such doubts may be entertained by others and are entertained by some of themselves.

Now, in the first place, the memorialists should bear in mind that, in regard to the remission of sentences, the position of the Executive Government is not that of a court sitting in appeal on the decisions of Courts of Justice. It is for the Courts to decide doubts, and it is only some fresh and material evidence, or cogent proof that a Court has fallen into misapprehension, or some exceptional and special circumstance which may appear to mitigate the heinousness of the crime, which can justify the Executive Government in interfering with a finding on facts. In this case none of these conditions exist. In the second place, no one can doubt the soundness of the decision of the Court in this case without imputing to a large number of the inhabitants of the village in which it occurred that they first committed a foul and cold-blooded murder, and then entered into a deliberate and wicked conspiracy to throw the guilt on an innocent man. It is impossible to believe that persons who are so slow to believe in the guilt of the prisoner, when that guilt is established by the most positive evidence, would wish to throw doubt on the innocence of a large number of persons against whom not a single iota of evidence has been produced and yet the only alternative to accepting the decision of the High Court and the assessors is to accept the fact of such a conspiracy.

6. As to the second ground assigned in the memorial namely that where such doubts exist Government should be guided by the opinion of the Judge who saw the witnesses, the Lieutenant-Governor can only say that, so far as he is concerned, no doubts exist, and he is unable to understand how any doubts can possibly have arisen. In this case nothing whatever turns on the fact of the Judge seeing the witnesses. The assessors, intelligent native gentlemen, who also saw the witnesses, were quite satisfied of the prisoner's guilt. The Judge alleges nothing in the demeanour of these witnesses tending to shake their credit. He apparently disbelieved them all merely because what they said was not in accordance with his ideas of probability, and was opposed to a hypothesis of his own invention. Of one witness the Judge specially records that he is a man of some respectability, a good witness, and that no special reason for disbelieving him can be given, and yet he does not hesitate to rank this man with the other witnesses as perjurers and conspirators who have combined to kill a helpless woman by the sword and an innocent man by process of law.

7. The third ground for the exercise of clemency, assigned in the petition, is that this case is the first instance in which a man charged with murder and acquitted by the local court of session has been convicted upon facts and sentenced to death by a court of appeal. The Lieutenant-Governor finds it difficult to understand exactly in what the memorialists believe the force of this reason to exist. It may be because

the case is the first of its kind under the law, or it may be because the punishment awarded is death or because the reversal of the decision of the lower court proceeded on the ground of fact and not of law.

If it be the first reason, it must obviously be answered that some case must be the first, and that the law on the subject once being declared and known, there is no reason for treating the first case differently from any other case. On the other hand, if undue leniency be observed in the first case, it would undoubtedly be urged as a precedent in succeeding cases.

If it be the second reason, the Lieutenant-Governor can only point out that it would be very dangerous to admit that the punishment of death is, as regards the procedure of appeals, to stand on a different footing from other punishments. An offender of the worst description may otherwise escape his just doom owing to a grossly erroneous view of the law or a perverse distortion of facts in that class of cases in which a proper administration of justice is the most necessary for the maintenance of public order or the satisfaction of the public mind.

It would be equally dangerous to admit that an appeal should not lie upon facts as well as on law, and that it ought not, if successful, to produce the same results. It may be conceded that as a rule the Government should not appeal on the facts, and that, in order to justify such an appeal, the case must be a very strong and exceptional one. But that is precisely the reason why an appeal was made in this case. It is a case in which the Judge's decision cannot remain undisturbed without a consequence worse than that of letting the guilty escape punishment, namely the most serious consequence of affixing the cruel stigma of a murderous crime on a number of innocent persons. This very circumstance seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to establish beyond doubt the value of an appeal by the Executive Government.

8. These considerations recede into the background when the application for the remission of sentence contains no circumstances calling for mercy, and no statement of any new fact at all, but amounts to nothing more than an assertion that the justice of the sentence of the High Court is doubted by some out of the many persons who have signed the memorial. Such doubts would lead naturally to a request that the prisoner should be released, rather than that some other punishment may be substituted for the sentence of death. The memorial, it is true, concludes with a prayer that further enquiry may be made, but it is impossible to understand upon what points further enquiry is considered necessary or could be made, and in this respect the memorial is silent.

9. It would have, for many reasons, been a source of pleasure to the Lieutenant-Governor to be able to comply with the request of the memorialists. But the exercise of the power of interfering with judicial sentences, which is vested in him by law, is one which cannot be used as a matter of caprice or favour. The duty of deciding on such a momentous question as giving effect to a capital sentence passed by the highest court in the country is one which can only be exercised under a heavy sense of responsibility, and a complete and thorough conviction that such interference is called for in the interests of justice. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot feel that the interests of public order and justice could be served by his interference in this case, and he ventures to believe that on full consideration the memorialists will see that it was not a case in which they should have thrown upon him the painful duty of considering again a question which had already been fully considered by the High Court. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied, on a full and careful consideration of the case that the case is one in which the law should take its course.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Magistrate of Bankoora with instructions to carry out the sentence of death passed on the prisoner in due course; and that a copy be also forwarded to the Registrar of the High Court for the information of the Hon'ble Judges; to the Inspector-General of Jails; to the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs for information; and to Maharajah Romanath Tagore, C.S.I., in reply to the petition presented by himself and others.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal
R. L. MANGLES.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

This is a slashing Resolution, and we must confess we have enjoyed it. Instead of finding fault with the memorialists, the Lieutenant Governor ought to thank them for giving him so fine an opportunity to commence his reign with such a crushing instance of his vigorous intellect, and peculiar power of exposing the weak points in a controversy. The reasons advanced in the Resolution are cogent and forcibly set forth. Mr. Elen had certainly a painful duty to perform, and he could not fairly be blamed, if he could not reconcile it to his conscience to commute the sentence—for the memorialists did not pray for the absolute release of the man. They petitioned on principle—they observed that the Sessions Judge of Bancoorah, who had tried the case, examined the witnesses, and seen their demeanour, had thereupon acquitted the prisoner, and that the High Court, which heard the appeal on records, convicted and sentenced him to be hanged. The difference of opinion between the two Courts naturally enough suggested doubts, and they prayed that the benefit of the doubt might be given to the prisoner. While admitting the force of all that the Lieutenant Governor has written in answer to the memorialists, we cannot help saying that the principle involved in the memorial is not shaken by it. His Honor says that "it may be conceded that as a rule the Government should not appeal on the facts, and that, in order to justify such an appeal, the case must be a very strong and exceptional one." Now, we submit with due deference that an appeal from an acquittal is contrary to the recognized principles of civilized criminal jurisprudence. No man ought to be put on trial twice for the same offence, but an appeal from an acquittal is virtually a second trial. This case may be adduced, as in fact it is adduced in the Resolution, as a proof of the value of an appeal by the Executive Government. Taking the view which His Honor has adopted, we submit that it is the judicial machinery which requires improvement—it is no answer to say that in order to prevent miscarriage of justice in our Courts the Government should appeal in rare and exceptional cases. If the Sessions Judges are not fit to be trusted in exceptional cases, where is the line to be drawn where they ought to be trusted, and where they ought not to be trusted. Appeal from an acquittal would under the circumstances be the rule and not the exception. We can believe that the Government would not ordinarily avail itself of the right of appeal, but would the interests of justice be then subserved? Then it needs be borne in mind that it is the Government, which has the right to appeal from an acquittal, but this right is not extended to private parties. Surely justice is justice, and if the Legislature is satisfied that the courts are competent to do justice between private individuals, and that it is not necessary for the ends of justice to give them a right of appeal from an acquittal, why should the Government have the exceptional privilege? It is true that the Government is the representative of the public, but private individuals are component parts of the same public. To be consistent both should have the same right, but if the right of an appeal from an acquittal were made general, society would be seriously disturbed. Again, who knows that times may come when political feeling may run high, and then passions and prejudices will come into play. In such excited times the courts of justice are bulwarks of protection to the people, and then the power given to the Government to appeal from an acquittal may be converted into an instrument of mischief or oppression. If the merits of Rhidoy Patro's case did not justify the interference of the Lieutenant Governor with the sentence—we had no opportunity of reading the judgment of the Sessions Judge—we bow to his decision, but we do hope that His Honor will see that the exceptional power given to the Government to appeal from an acquittal has a tendency to put the liberty of the subject in jeopardy. Even if occasionally a guilty man should escape from the absence of the appeal, far better according to the noble maxim of the English law that ten guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer.

MAGISTERIAL VAGARIES.

WE ARE indebted to the *Statesman* for the following strange instance of Magisterial vagaries:

THE QUEEN *vs.* RAM CHURN BYSACK AND ANOTHER

This case discloses some of the most extraordinary and ridiculous proceedings that have ever attended the administration of criminal justice.

Some time ago a letter was received by the authorities in Rajshaye stating that some property, the proceeds of a dacoity in that zillah, were to be found in the house of one Motty Lall Sen, a native doctor, residing at Bally in the district of Howrah. The police went to this doctor's house at Bally, and, informing him of the letter, asked if he had an enemy in that neighbourhood. The doctor, having had a dispute with a relative named Mohanundo Gupto, told the police that it was probably that person who had written the defamatory letter. The police accordingly proceeded to Mohanundo's house, but found, instead of him, a lodger named Ram Churn Bysack there; and they at once proceeded to question him on a number of points relating to his knowledge of a dacoity having been committed in Rajshaye, and got him to write down some information on a piece of paper, for the purpose of comparing it with the handwriting of the defamatory letter. They then arrested Ram Churn Bysack, and virtually compelled the Doctor Motty Lall Sen to prosecute the principal defendant, Ram Churn, whilst the defendant Mohanundo was bound over in his recognizance to attend the court from time to time as the case went on. But before the doctor consented to prosecute, Mr. Grant, the magistrate, took down the statement of Ram Churn with the intention of its being used as a confession, and (to use the words of the judge on appeal) the magistrate "examining with considerable pressure this man, obtained from him a statement admitting that he had written the letter at the instigation of Mohanundo Gupto with whom he lived; after which Mr. Grant made over the case to be tried by Babu Rashbehary Bose, the principal Deputy Magistrate of the zillah. This Deputy Magistrate adjourned the case; the prosecutor failed to appear on that and subsequent adjournments; and at last the case was dismissed for default of prosecution on the 6th September.

Now comes the most extraordinary part of the story. Mr. Grant ordered the man Ram Churn Bysack back to custody; and referred the matter to the High Court to set aside the order of dismissal on the ground that it was illegal, but he appears to have said nothing in his reference as to the prisoner remaining in custody in the meantime. The High Court, upon that reference, ordered the case to be retried, but without delay. It was then sent down for trial before Babu Tarini Churn Mitter, the second Deputy. Mr. E. P. Wood was retained to defend Mohanundo Gupto, and opposed the framing of a charge against his client, on the ground that there was no legal evidence against him. He contended first that owing to the peculiar way in which Mr. Grant had taken down the prisoner Ram Churn's statement it was not receivable in evidence as a confession. In the first place, it was not certified in the very words of section 122 of the Procedure Code to have been voluntarily made; secondly, the informal certificate was written in the middle, and not at the foot of the confession as required by the section; and thirdly, the Magistrate, instead of signing it, had only put his initials to it. In the second place, Mr. Wood contended that the confession, even if receivable against the man who made it, was not evidence in any way against his client Mohanundo, because it did not show that he took any part in the writing of the letter, but only that some time before the writing, he instigated it; he could not therefore be convicted of the offence of defamation with which the prisoner Ram Churn was charged, and the two men not being triable under the same charge the provisions of section 30 of the Evidence Act did not apply. The Deputy Magistrate thereupon dismissed the case as against Mohanundo Gupto, and he was discharged.

Ram Churn Bysack was therefore charged alone, and was defended by the pleader Babu Upendro Chunder Mittra. He contended that Mr. Grant's irregularity had prevented the prisoner's statement from being a legal confession; called witnesses to prove certain facts in favour of his client; and submitted that the imprisonment his client had illegally undergone from the 15th August to the 27th November (the offence originally charged being bailable), was more than enough to meet the merits of the case, had there been any evidence to show he was guilty.

The Deputy Magistrate however convicted the prisoner, and the case was at once taken up to Hooghly on appeal. The remarks made by Mr. Prinsep, the Sessions Judge, in quashing the above conviction, will speak for themselves. The judgment is as follows:

CRIMINAL APPEAL No. 103 OF 1876.
RAM CHURN BYSACK, appellant.
JUDGMENT.

The appellant has been convicted of having defamed one Motty Lall Sen by writing and posting an anonymous letter to the Commissioner of Rajshaye, giving certain information regarding a dacoity, and adding that two relatives of Motty Lall, Kedar Sen and Chunder Sen, had brought the stolen property to his house, where it was, and where they were dividing as to its division. It appears that the letter was forwarded to the magistrate of Rajshaye for disposal, and that that officer through the District Superintendent, sent it to the District Superintendent of Howrah who forwarded it for inquiry to his subordinate Police. The exact nature of the inquiry ordered does not appear, as Mr. Reily's order is not on the record, but it appears that Inspector Samuel inquired as to the writer, and learning that there was considerable enmity between these Sens and Mohanundo Gupto proceeded to the house of the latter, where he found the appellant, and after some conversation with him he managed to elicit some information which induced him to send in the appellant to the District Superintendent who forwarded him to the District Magistrate on the 15th August.

Mr. Grant, the District Magistrate, on that date recorded a long statement and probably verbally ordered the Court Inspector to admit him to bail, for I can find no trace of any written order except one written and signed by the Court Inspector, on which however Mr. Grant wrote an order that the appellant should be sent to Hajut because he failed to furnish the necessary bail. It also appears that from that date, 15th August, to 27th November, the appellant remained in Hajut that is until he was convicted and sentenced. There is some explanation of the extreme length of the incarceration, since the summary and illegal dismissal by the Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Rash Behary Bose, of the complaint made it necessary to refer the matter to the High Court, but that does by no means account for the original order the illegality of which is beyond all doubt. At the same time that the District Magistrate passed the orders for the custody of the appellant in default of bail, he appears to have directed that information should be given to Motty Lall with a view to his prosecuting, and that accordingly on 24th August 1876 he (Motty Lall) filed a petition against Ram Churn (the appellant) and Mohanundo. On the 24th the complainant was examined by Baboo Rash Behary Bose to whom the case was referred, but that officer appears to have allowed considerable delay to take place, and ultimately on September 6th, dismissed the case in default, which necessitated a reference to the High Court whose orders were not obtained until 14th October, when the case was referred to Babu Tariny Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate. The complainant was examined on 20th October and his witnesses were summoned. He was again examined on 30th October, and the accused and some of complainant's witnesses were examined on 31st and again on 2nd and 17th November when the accused Ram Churn, the appellant, was called upon to plead to charge, the other accused being discharged on 18th. Some witnesses cited for the defence were examined on 17th November, and the appellant was convicted on 27th November of defamation, and sentenced to 4 months simple imprisonment.

I have carefully read the record, and I can find absolutely no evidence to support the conviction.

The Deputy Magistrate has relied on the statement recorded by the District Magistrate on 15th August, and on a comparison between the writing on the anonymous letter and some writing made by the appellant, and upon this alone he has convicted the appellant. Now in the first place, the statement referred to is no way in itself evidence against the appellant. It has not been recorded as directed by section 122 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, nor does it bear the certificate required or any sufficient attestation. Nor is it proved by any evidence that the appellant did make such statement. If it had been recorded in accordance with law it would under section 80 of the Evidence Act have been evidence, but it is not only defective in form, but the circumstances under which it was recorded would make it altogether inadmissible.

The Magistrate and Police appear to have altogether forgotten that they could not take cognizance of any such matter as against the appellant or any one suspected of having written a defamatory letter, without a formal complaint, for it is not a cognizable offence; and further the clause of section 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure expressly declares that cases under chapter XXI Penal Code which refers to defamation shall not be taken up without complaint. But notwithstanding this, the police "produced" Ram Churn before the Magistrate without any apparent reason, and the Inspector admits that he would "not let him go before producing him before the Magistrate," and this is followed by the Magistrate's examining him at considerable length, and with considerable pressure, as his examination shows, and these illegal proceedings were followed up by an order for bail (so it is presumed) or at all events by an order for his custody in default of bail, though the law forbade the Magistrate to take cognizance of such a matter without complaint (Section 142 Code of Criminal Procedure) The invitation to Motty Lall to complain which followed was most injudicious and the retaining the appellant in custody until such a complaint was preferred was most objectionable and without any sanction of law.

Then this is followed by proceedings before Babu Rash-Behary Bose which ended on September 6th by the dismissal of the case on default, and yet no order was passed for his release from Hajut so far as the record shows.

Then we have the reference to the High Court for the revival of the case, and the subsequent proceedings before another Deputy Magistrate, which have resulted in the conviction of the appellant and his sentence to 4 months' simple imprisonment after he had already been for more than 4 months in Hajut. It is a fitting termination to such proceedings before the Magistrates of Howrah that I should have to add that there is no evidence to support that conviction, for the statement recorded by the District Magistrate is not evidence; there is no legal evidence of any admission made by the appellant, and the evidence afforded by comparison of hand writing is such that it would be altogether unsafe to place implicit reliance upon it. I am surprised to find that Babu Tariny Churn has referred to Section 17 of Evidence Act as athorizing the reception of the prisoner's statement as evidence against him, for Section 17 merely gives the definition of the term "admission" as used in that Act under the circumstances mentioned in the Sections which follow it.

The conviction and sentence must be set aside, and the appellant must be released.

H. T. PRINSEP, Sessions Judge

Comments on the above are superfluous. The judgment of Mr. Prinsep, the Sessions Judge, is so full, lucid, and analytical, that any remarks on our part are wholly unnecessary. We have only to point out that this case occurred in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital, nay in the heart of public opinion. The reader may well imagine how matters fare in the far Mofusil. Magisterial vagaries we must confess have been on the increase since Sir George Campbell sought to push executive vigour beyond the law. The Bengal Civilians as a body were known to be more loyal to the law than their confreres in Northern India, but the Punjab leaven in the Bengal administration changed their spirit. May we venture to express a hope that with the installation of a Bengali Civilian at the head of the administration the old reign of law will return. We have now in our midst a distinguished Member of Parliament We believe he is quietly taking notes of the distinctive features in Indian administration. We hope he will carry among his notes the several cases of summary trial and magisterial vagaries, which have come to light since his arrival in this country. Let him compare these notes with what he sees in his own country and say whether the Magistrates we have in this land are fit to be trusted with absolute discretion over the rights and liberties of the people.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE BELIEVE there is no truth in the rumour mentioned by the *Englishman* that Mr. Stuart Bayley and Mr. Maugles exchange their respective places, the former coming to the Bengal Secretariat, and the latter going to the Patna Commissionership. We hear that no changes are contemplated in the Bengal Secretariat for the present.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will hold a Levee at Government House to-morrow at 9-30 P.M. It is notified that "gentlemen attending the *Levee* are requested to bring with them the two cards which will be forwarded to them, one to be delivered on entering Government House, the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation." This is a mild hint that those who will not receive the cards will be good enough not to come. It means that the Levee list will be revised. It does require revision, which we hope will be done carefully. We take this opportunity to tell our countrymen that the fantastic dresses which some of them put on are not unfrequently made the subjects of comments. Surely they can go in a decent dress without inviting remarks. Her Excellency Lady Lytton will hold a Drawing-Room on Friday the 26th instant. "Gentlemen in attendance on ladies will leave the ladies at the entrance to the Throne Room, and meet them again as they leave, but not pass before the Throne. Ladies are requested to appear in full dress, with trains. Trains, however, will not be considered indispensable." This intimation has given rise to considerable grumbling. Husbands in these days of high exchange do not wish to go to expense.

THE SITUATION in Europe is thickening. The following telegrams have been received on the subject:

Constantinople 15th January.—It is understood that the Powers virtually abandoned the demands which were made excepting the appointment of mixed international commission. The Porte however remains obdurate. The statement that the German delegate had declared any further concession impossible is officially denied.

15th.—At the Conference to-day the Marquis of Salisbury communicated the final proposals of the Powers, only insisting upon the Governors of Provinces being subject to the approval of the Powers for the next five years, and substituting a mixed European and Ottoman for the International Commission. All the Delegates announced that they would leave unless these proposals were accepted. The Turkish Delegates replied that they thought it would be impossible to accept; but they would refer to their Government, and answer at the next sitting of the Conference, which takes place on Thursday or Saturday. The Grand Council has been convoked to decide the question.

18th.—The Grand Council convoked to consider the final proposals of the powers has unanimously rejected them as contrary to the integrity and dignity of the Ottoman Empire.

18th.—The Grand Council to-day amid shouts of "death before Dishonor," resolved that the Ottoman Porte must not further discuss the proposals of the European Powers.

This is manly. But we fear war is inevitable.

THE CLOUD is gathering on the horizon of the Frontier. So many contradictory rumours have gained currency as to the present feeling of the Amir towards our Government that it is hard to say which of them is right and which wrong. We have, however, heard from a reliable source that this year the Government of India has not given the Amir the usual subsidy in arms and ammunitions. Annually the subsidy is given to the value of some three lacs of rupees, but this year up to this date the Ordnance Department has not received orders on the subject.

THE FOLLOWING telegrams, which we take from the morning papers show which way the wind blows:

Rawulpindee, 16th January. 11*h* 15*m*.—The Commander-in-Chief arrives to-morrow with his whole staff, and will leave immediately for Attock. Thence he descends the Indus to Goshagir, and traverses Kohat, marches to Dehra Ismail Khan, through Bunno, onward to Mooltan.

The Lieutenant-Governor is also expected here, and probably accompanies the Commander-in-Chief.

All troops at Rawulpindee have received extra ammunition, and are ordered to indent on the commissariat for six months' supplies. They are warned to hold themselves in readiness to march at a short notice. Camp-followers are also warned.

Great enthusiasm prevails in military circles, though the object of the demonstration is unknown.

Ten thousand camels and three thousand mules are already engaged and concentrating here.

The Independent Frontier tribes are becoming increasingly insolent. The road between Nowsheera and Peshawar is unsafe at night for European and native travellers without a strong escort.

Lahore 18th January.—Cabul news: the Prime Minister and British Ambassador are expected at Peshawar. The Amir demands aid, or separation of the connection with us, and remonstrates against our measures respecting Khelat.

18th.—It is confidently stated that Sir Henry Davis remains Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for another year, probably on account of the Frontier troubles.

The cause of this movement is not known. Possibly the Government is acting on the principle—forewarned is forearmed.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that the Government of India in recognition of the highly meritorious services of Mr. J. B. Roberts, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationary, has granted him an extension of service till the sixtieth year of his age. The Hon'ble Mr. Eden, if we are informed aright, has strongly backed Mr. Roberts' application. The general public might not be aware that about six months ago the leading members of the European and Native communities of Calcutta headed by Mr. Bullen Smith, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Sutherland, petitioned Sir Richard Temple for the retention of Mr. Roberts' services. This act of grace on the part of the Government of India has given universal satisfaction.

LORD CARNARVON is acting as Secretary of State for India in the absence of Lord Salisbury in addition to his duties as Colonial Secretary. Lord George Hamilton is however practically carrying on the duties of his chief. The following is a telegraphic summary of Lord Carnarvon's despatch to the Government of India on the subject of the scarcity in Bombay and Madras:—

"Acting on behalf of the Earl of Salisbury, the Colonial Secretary, Lord Canarvon, in his despatch to H. E. the Viceroy of India, dated 12th instant, reviews the importance of the severe distress in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. His Lordship, previous to the receipt of this despatch, was unaware of the vast area of the stricken districts and was only made acquainted therewith on the receipt of His Grace of Buckingham's despatch, dated 2nd December. Her Majesty's Government issued instructions to H. E. the Viceroy, dated 29th ultimo, to telegraph weekly a summary of the actual facts, and to send special narratives by each mail. Lord Carnarvon has also assured Lord Lytton of his hearty support in any measures that may be adopted tending to mitigate the effects of famine, and for due provision and adequate relief. His Lordship also generally approves the measures already adopted by the Government of India, and leaves H. E the Viceroy the widest discretion regarding details."

WE ARE glad to learn that the new Lieutenant Governor has energetically applied himself to an investigation of the condition of the districts, which were lately afflicted with the storm-wave. His Honor has ordered more doctors and medicines to those districts. He has also called upon the local officers to make detailed reports of what they have done for the relief of the sufferers. We take from the *Calcutta Gazette* the following reports regarding the state of the crops and public health in the districts of Backergunge, Noakhally, and Chittagong.

Backergunge.—The sub-divisional officer of Dakhin Shahbazpore reports after enquiry that the damage done to the crops by the cyclone and storm-wave of the 31st October has been greater than was at first estimated, and has been aggravated by the stormy weather of the 23rd and 24th November, as well as by the blight. He estimates the outturn in the several police jurisdictions as follows:—Outposts Gazipura and Tallali will have eight annas each, outpost Tejuaddin six annas, station Dowlatkhan four annas, station Barhanuddi two annas. Cholera is prevalent throughout the island of Dukhin Shahbazpore and elsewhere.

Noakhally.—Almost all the aman crops are reaped. These crops in the inundated tracts have suffered much. Exportation of rice is going on, and the price has risen. Cholera is very bad in Soodharam and Forashgunge, also in Hattia, but has somewhat abated in other parts.

Chittagong.—Rice is now all reaped, and the cold-weather crops are coming on well. Cholera prevails throughout the district.

The reports of the rains of the 13th and 14th instants have not yet been received from all the districts. In Upper India the rain-fall was very heavy. We are sorry to see it stated that damage to the extent of one million sterling was done to seeds and cereals at the railway stations by the recent rain.

A CASE of heavy abstraction of registered letters has come to our notice. On the night of the 30th December last, the Travelling Post Office on the Eastern Bengal Railway made over to the mail receiving clerk of the Goalando Post Office seventeen bags of which eleven were letter-bags and six parcel-bags. The mail receiving clerk received charge of these articles at the Goalundo inland station, and after making over letter-bags to six or seven train coolies proceeded in the train with the six parcel bags. One of the coolies, who carried the Dacca bag, reached the Goalundo Post Office some minutes after the others. As soon as the bag he brought fell into the Deputy Post Master's hands the latter found a rent on it. It was a fresh cutting, which was apparent from the color of the ends of the threads and the edges of the cutting. TheDeputy Post Master opened the bag in the presence of his clerks and did not find the registered letter-packet or the invoice which accompanied it. The investigation instituted by the Travelling Post Office was prompt and energetic, and the facts elicited made it as clear as day-light that the clerks of that office were quite innocent of the abstraction. The Goalundo Post Office is in the Bengal circle under Mr. T. W. Gribble; the Inspector a well as the Deputy Post Master must have sadly bungled in their work when the thief was allowed to escape. There could be no doubt that the abstraction took place on the way between the two Goalundo stations, and the Post Office people ought to have placed the case in the hands of the Police at once and not on the third day as they did. This is, we learn, the third case of such heavy abstraction which occurred on the Goalundo line, and in all these cases the blame rested with the station offices of the Bengal Circle. The loss to the public in the case under notice is variously estimated from seventeen to forty-thousand rupees.

MR. CARTWRIGHT M. P. has come out to India to see with his own eyes the condition of Her Majesty's Indian subject. He landed at Bombay, and was present at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. He has visited some of the chief towns in Northern India. He is now a guest of the Lieutenant Governor at Belvedere. He is anxious to gauge native opinion accurately, and has accordingly asked His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to invite representative men of different classes of the native community to meet him. He was engaged the whole of last week with visits from them. We hope that he will use to the benefit of India the informations and facts which he has been collecting so sedulously.

THE ENGLISHMAN admits that the lowering of the age for candidates for the Indian Civil Service

competition is unjust to Indian youths. Our contemporary says, "we have expressed our opinion frequently and strongly, that the reduction of the age at which candidates must compete for the Indian Civil Service is a mistake; and one of our reasons for thinking so is that it is unfair to those candidates who have to proceed from this country." At the same time our contemporary seems to think that the European candidates are not on an equal footing with the Indian candidates. He says: "As matters stand, there is at present provision by which natives of India can enter the Civil Service in two ways—by nomination as well as by competition—while to Europeans the latter way is alone open." This is scarcely a fair representation of facts. It is true that two doors are now open to the Indian candidate, one in England and the other in India, but the first as he himself says is practically shut against him, while the second is nominally open. While several uncovenanted Europeans and Eurasians have been appointed to offices, which were formerly held by covenanted officers, not one native has been similarly favoured. The statute of 1870 has remained a dead letter like the Charter of 1833, and yet our contemporary says "every day's experience teaches us that these are times when equality has to be contended for not more by the Native than by the European." We cannot help saying that this is not an honest statement.

MADRAS after all has not been a Sleepy Hollow as regards the preparations to meet the scarcity that we had been led to believe. A telegram published by the *Englishman* says:

"*Madras, Jänüary* 16. Inquiries regarding the famine disclose large preparations secretly made by the local Government. Thirty thousand tons of rice economically purchased from beginning of November. General plan of operations matured in December. Special police protection then organised and offered gratuitously to district merchants for grain in transit. Relief Officers then appointed for Chingleput Karnool, and other famine districts. Contracts for local transit given early at low rates. Over one and a quarter millions now fed or on works without reported breaks down anywere. Stream of population towards Madras now arrested by district relief depots proving adequate. Displacement of local population avoided. One month's food supply placed in distressed outlying taluqs in event of private trade proving insufficient. Roadstead crowded with rice ships. Twenty thousand tons of grain landed last week. The largest importation ever recorded The single line of railway places one thousand tons a day in distressed ditricts. Further arrangments wait Sir Richard's decision. The Local Government unwisely reticent throughout, but have worked hard and got famine in hand."

So the only fault of the Madras Government has been that it has been deficient in sounding its own trumpet. Of course its operations have been expensive, which the Government of India does not apparently like, and hence we believe the deputation of Sir Richard Temple. This measure is an unmerited insult to the Madras Government. Could not the Madras Government have been quietly told that it must cut the coat according to the cloth available?

THE MUCH-LOOKED-FOR paper of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra on the "Imperial Assemblage at Delhi three thousand years ago" has been at last published. Just as we were going to press we received a copy. We have neither time nor space to notice it at length this week. From the cursory glance which we have been able to take of it we find that it teems with learned researches, which have a peculiar interest at the present time. The paper is eminently worthy of the distinguished scholar from whose pen it has proceeded. In the present issue we content ourselves with giving the introductory lines.

"The Imperial Assemblage to be held at Delhi on the 1st of next month cannot fail to recall to the mind of oriental scholars the description, given in the Mahabharata, of a similar gathering held there upwards of three thousand years ago. Then, as now, the object was the assumption of paramount power by a mighty sovereign. Then, as now, princes and potentates came from all parts of India to do homage to one who was greatly their superior in power, wealth, and earnest devotion to rule honestly and impartially. Then, as now, the feeling of allegiance was all but universal. But noteworthy as these points of similitude are, there are others which place the two assemblages in marked contrast. The one was held by men who had barely emerged from a state of primitive simplicity in the infancy of human society: the other is to be inaugurated under all the refinements and paraphernalia of the highest civilisation. The one borrowed all its sanctity from religion; the other depends for its glory on political and material greatness. The one was purely national; the other brings into the field a dominant foreign power. There are other points, equally remarkable, both of similitude and of divergence, which afford singular illustrations of the state of political ideas at immensely remote periods; and a short account of the ancient ceremonial may not, therefore, be uninteresting at the present time."

As many are desirous to read the paper we hope the Asiatic Society will sell it to the public in a separate form.

WE OWE an apology to Dr. Sircar for our inability to notice ere this his discourse on David Hare. The paper deserves more extended notice, for which we are sorry we have neither time nor space. The lecturer shews by irrefragable evidence that David Hare was not only the father of English education but also of scientific education in Bengal. The following extract which the lecturer gives from a letter of Dr. Bramley, the first Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, shews what a tower of strength did Hare with his immense influence with the Hindus prove to the cause of medical education:

"I do not intend to dwell upon my difficulties, but it is necessary for a full comprehension of the subject that I should allude to them, and I feel it my duty to do so in a somewhat marked manner, in justice to him through whose instrumentality, chiefly they were surmounted. This zealous coadjutor and invaluable assistant was Mr. David Hare. Scarcely had the order of Government for the institution of the College appeared, before this gentleman, prompted by the dictates of his own benvolent spirit, having ascertained the objects of the undertaking and becoming convinced of the vast benefits likely to accrue from it, immediately afforded me his influence in furtherance of the ends it had in view.

His advice and assistance have been to me, at all times most valuable; his frequent attendance at the Lectures, and at the Institution generally, have materially tended to promote the spirit of good feeling and friendly union among the pupils, so essential to the well-working of the system; nor must I omit to mention that his patience and discretion have animated and supported me under circumstances of peculiar difficulty which at one time appeared to threaten the very existence of the Institution. In truth, I may say, that without Mr Hare's influence and attempt to form a Hindu Medical Class would have been futile, and under this feeling I trust I bespeak the indulgence of the Committee, in availing myself of the present opportunity to record publicly, though inadequately, how much the cause of Native Medical education, owes to that gentleman, as well as the extent of my deep obligation to him personally.".

The discourse concludes with a stirring appeal to the educated natives for the cultivation of science. We give the following extract:

"India and the Indians are a curiosity to the rest of the world. India and the Indians are the subject of deep thought and of scientific research to nations in the van of civilization. No seat of learning in Europe and America is now considered respectable which has not a chair devoted to our country and our literature. And no wonder. India is the parent of the civilization of the world. In India were elaborated a language and a literature which have commanded admiration of the master minds of modern times. India was the theatre of a religious revolution whose beneficent influence has reached even the most insignificant creature that has the breath of life. The wonder only is that with this glorious ancestry and with all this rich inheritance we are as if we were not.

Is there no hope? Are we past all remedy? Has degeneration taken place long with our degradation so far that no human effort will be able to save us from the intellectual and moral death that is threatening us? The answer would be dismally negative but for one remedy, and that is the revivifying influence of knowledge. Fallen and degraded as we are, the laughing stock of the world, we can again command sympathy and even respect if we can show that the old Aryan vigor of intellect is only dormant in us and not dead. Nature has spread out her vast volume for the perusal of all. She has presented it as the heritage of all her rational creatures, and not designed it for the monopoly of any one race or nation. It is not her fault if we would shut our eyes and refuse to accept what she offers

The discourse is well conceived and well written. There are bursts of eloquence truly magnificent.

THE BEST EVIDENCE of the success of Anglo-Vernacular education in Bengal in our opinion is the avidity with which educated natives are interpreting the mysteries of Western science to their countrymen in their own tongue. We have before us the revised editions of Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadur's "Elements of Chemistry" and "Elements of Physics." Both of them have been specially adapted to the use of Vernacular schools, and as the author is at home on both the subjects, he has given within a small compass not only what is contained in English text-books but the results of his own observations and investigations. The principles of science have been so explained and illustrated that the vernacular teacher, without possessing a knowledge of the English language, may easily understand and expound them. The experiments indicated come home to the every-day life of the Indian student, and therefore the more easy of comprehension. With a view to bring the books within the reach of the poor students, who attend the vernacular schools, the author has reduced the price of the book on Chemistry from Rs. 4 to 1 rupee, and of that on Physics from Re. 1-8 to 8 annas. Both the books are included in the list of text-books of the School-books Committee, and we hope the District School Committees and Inspectors of schools will mark their appreciation of the labours of the author by introducing them in the schools under their control. Favoritism, we fear, rules even in the selection of books, but we hope the acknowledged merits of the author as a chemist and physicist will protect him from jobbery.

WE HAVE received a copy of the 5th edition of Babu Judunath Mookerjee's "Elements of Botany" in Bengali. We noticed last week a Botanical work, being a vernacular translation of an unpublished English version of Dr. Watt of the Hooghly College. The translation of Dr. Watt's work has undoubtedly great merit. But the presence of Babu Judunath Mookerjee's work forces upon our notice certain blemishes in the rendering of Dr. Watt's version, which in an elementary work for the use of beginners are to be regretted. There are barbarisms, anglicisms and defects in idiom which at once strike the Bengali reader. Babu Judunath Mookerjee's work is entirely free from such blemishes, while the matter and arrangement of it are decidedly good. The fact that this work has run to the fifth edition shews that it is appreciated.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Shomeprokash* refers to the evaporation of the rumoured appointment of natives to the Civil service and observes that what Lord Lytton did in the Fuller case originated with himself, but from His Excellency's address at the Delhi Durbar it appears that emanation of independent action was a sudden impulsive fit. Every thing that was done and said at the great Durbar was at the dictation of others. There would have been no room for complaint or regret if His Lordship had acted on the advice of ministers who have eyes. In this case His Excellency took the blind for his guide. His Excellency has slipped his foot in this affair like what his predecessor did in the Baroda affair; of course His Excellency's Councillors cannot bear the thought of natives being placed in any situation in which Europeans stand the risk of subordination.

The *Protikar* of Moorshedabad is anxious to know what will be the finale of the grand Durbar of Delhi. Will any thing be done or will all end in smoke?

The *Education Gazette* observes with reference to Baboo Deno Nath Sen's invention of the new weaving machine, that if this machine comes to general use in the country it is doubtful whether foreign manufactures will be able to compete with indegenous manufactures. The editor exhorts the inventor to make extensive use of his invention.

The *Bharut Mehir* regrets to notice that the honors were so distributed at Delhi that their value has been lowered in the country The Mahomedans when they conferred such titles always accompanied them with the gift of a fitting Jaighir.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs	As.	P.
V. N. Treemalacharier Esq., Shimoga	13	4	0
Bancoorah Public Library	13	4	0
Baroda City Library	5	10	0
Shomerah Public Library	2	0	0
Henry Beveridge, Esq., C.S., Rungpore	13	4	0
Benares City Library	13	4	0
Syad Waqar Hossain, Esq., Colgong	5	0	0
Secretary, Pertabgurh Reading Club	14	0	0
Secretary, Sholapore Native General Library, Sholapur	13	4	0
Babu Nilmadub Mookerjee, Chittagong	6	10	0
,, Heeralal, Lahore	6	12	9
,, Dwarkanath Mookerjee, Ghattal	5	0	0
,, Gokoolchunder Mujoomdar, Chitholia	10	0	0
,, Komulnath Ghose, Pooree	13	4	0
,, Tarineechurn Sircar, Bickrumgunge	6	10	0
,, Kailashchunder Roy Mohasoy, Dahoorda	13	4	0
,, Trailuckanath Banerjee, Julpigoree	13	4	0
,, Jadoonath Ghose, Kujrah	5	0	0
,, Ramkumar Ghose, Mymensingh	13	4	0
,, Jadoonath Mookerjee, Midnapore	20	0	0
,, Rajkristo Paul, Dildurnagore	6	12	0
,, Nobinchunder Mitter, Durbhangah	13	4	0
,, Girwardharylall, Mozufferpore	3	0	0
,, Prosonnokumar Mookerjee, Dacca	7	8	0
,, Prosonnokumar Sen, Gaibanda	6	10	0

Government Notifications,

Calcutta Gazette.—*January* 17, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 10th January* 1877.—Baboo Rash Behary Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sealdah, is posted to Howrah, on being relieved of his present charge.

Mr. H. W. Barber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Contai, in Midnapore, is appointed to have charge of the Sungoo sub-division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Baboo Uma Churn Banerjea, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Contai division of the district of Midnapore.

The 11th January 1877.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant Mr. F. Jones Senior Superintendent of Survey, an extension of two months' furlough.

The 12th January 1877.—Mr. Charles Miller, Magistrate of Police, Calcutta, is allowed leave for twelve months under Section 14 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. E. M. Money, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, is allowed extension of sick leave for six months by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

The 13th January 1877.—Mr. A. H. Haggard, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Serampore division of the Hooghly district, is appointed to act until further orders as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

The 15th January 1877.—Mr. A. W. Paul, Assistant Commissioner, Darjeeling, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. W. C. Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to Darjeeling.

Moulvi Zakir Hossein, Sub-Deputy Collector, First Grade, in Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong.

Baboo Shama Churn Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, First Grade, in Jamooi, Moughyr, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye.

Mr. C. W. Wilmot, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Deoghur, is appointed to have charge, as a temporary measure, of the office of the Deputy Settlement Officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr. W. M. Smith.

Mr R. M. Towers, Additional Judge of Chittagong, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th instant.

Mr. T. Smith, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh, is appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. M. Towers, or until further orders.

The 16th January 1877.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is pleased to grant an extension of leave to Mr. J. S. Drummond, Magistrate and Collector, for a period of two months on medical certificate.

The following temporary appointments of Sub-Deputy Collecters are made for the performance of work connected with the new Land Registration Act in the districts noted against each :—

Baboo Anshootosh Sircar, temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, Durbhunga.

Mr. P. T. Rebello B.A., LL., temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, Mozufferpore.

Moulvi Mujeebur Rohoman, Canoongoe, First Grade, Patna temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, Gya.

Baboo Shama Churn, temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, Shahabad.

The 13th January 1877.—Honorary Surgeon-Major P. A. Minas, Civil Medical Officer, Maldah, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, attached to the sub-division and dispensary at Baraset, is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Maldah during the absence, on leave, of Honorary Surgeon-Major P. A. Minas, or until further orders.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Debender Nath Gupta, a supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the sub-division and dispensary at Baraset during the absence, on deputation, of Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, or until further orders.

The 16th January 1877.—Surgeon A. Tomes, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Government, with effect from 13th instant, is appointed on special duty in the Backergunge district.

The 12th January 1877.—Baboo Aswini Kumar Guha, B.L., is appointed to act as Moonsif of Bogra, in the district of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Anbinash Chunder Mitter, or until further orders.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the ollowing temporary and permanent promotions in the Provincial Upper Subordinate Establishment in Bengal :—

UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

PERMANENT.

To be Supervisors, First Grade

Baboo Joy Narain Doss, Supervisor, Second Grade, Burdwan Division, with effect from the 1st September 1876.

To be Supervisors, Second Grade

Baboo Bhuggobutty Churn Mookerjee, Temporary Supervisor, Second Grade, Chittagong Division, with effect from the 27th July 1876.

Mr. L. T. Deefholts, Temporary Supervisor, Second Grade, Burdwan Division, with effect from the 10th November 1876.

TEMPORARY.

To be Sub-Engineers, Third Grade.

Mr. G. Pearson, Supervisor, First Grade, Nuddea Rivers Division, with effect from the 1st December 1876.

Baboo Jogendro Chunder Mitter, Supervisor, First Grade, Third Calcutta Division, with effect from the 1st December 1876,

To be Supervisor, First Grad.

Baboo Jodoo Nath Sen, Supervisor, Second Grade, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, with effect from the 1st December 1876.

To be Supervisor, Second Grade.

Baboo Lall Gopal Banerjee, Overseer, First Grade, Hazareebagh Division, with effect from the 1st September to the 1st October, and from the 10th November 1876.

Baboo Ootum Khrishna Sircar, Overseer, First Grade, Burdwan Division, with effect from the 1st December 1876.

The 9th January 1877. *Transfers*—Baboo Surrut Chunder Ghose, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, from the First Calcutta to the Third Calcutta Division, in the interests of the public service.

The 13th January 1877. Sergeant D. Haining, Overseer, First Grade, from the Darjeeling to the Dinagepore Division, in the interests of the public service.

Notification.—Mr. E. J. Neuville, Accountant, Second Grade, joined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on the 11 th December 1876, afternoon.

Leave of absence.—Baboo Prosono Coomer Dutt, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Lower Gunduk Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 12 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in addition to that already granted* to him.

* Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 367, dated 13th November 1876.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

For sale second and revised Edition of Elements of Chemistry in Bengali or Russayan Bigyan by Dr. Kanailal Dey, Rai Bahadoor. Upward of 400 pages with illustrations. Price reduced from Rs. 4 to Re 1.

By the same author, second and revised edition of Elements of Physics or Padartha Bigyan in Bengali. Price reduced from Rs 1-8 to 8 annas.

Apply to the author No.4 Beadon Street or Campbell Medi-School, Sealdah.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

The repairs to the Association Building, No. 210, Bow-Bazar Street, having been completed. Lectures will be resumed.

The next Lecture will be delivered by the Very Rev. E. Lafont, S. J, Rector of St. Xavier's College, on Thursday, the 25th instant at 7½ P. M., Subject Gravity.

Donors of Rupees 50 and upwards and monthly subscribers will be admitted free.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—Annas 8.

Tickets may be had on application to the clerk at the office of the Association any day except Sunday between the hours of 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.; and on the day of Lecture up to the time of Lecture.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.
Honorary Secretary.

No. 99A.

To

The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to report that I have examined your cash and store accounts for the half year ended 30th September 1876 and have found them correct.

Your financial position on the 30th September 1876 as obtained from your Books is as follows.

Particulars.	Total.	Wharves and Jetties.	Port Proper.
Assets.			
Value of Blocks	Rs. 8406453 10 0	Rs. 6655883 10 11	Rs. 1770807 15 1
Investment for Reserve Fund	393643 12 0	29393 12 0	364250 0 0
Ditto for depreciation Fund	160633 14 4	....	160633 14 4
Ditto for Bathing Ghat	27621 6 0	27631 6 0	....
Depreciation of Marine Block	168966 0 1	....	168966 0 1
Government Promissary Notes of depositors	38500 0 0	38500 0 0	....
Temporary Loan advanced to Port	10000 0 0	10000 0 0	....
Cash Balance	85262 7 10	81474 6 11	3788 0 11
TOTAL Rs.	9291081 9 3	6822573 3 10	2468507 14 5
Liabilities.			
Capital Debts of Port	Rs. 1765000 0 0	Rs.	Rs. 1765000 0 0
Loan from Government	4679598 7 0	4679598 7 0	....
Net Earnings	2118461 11 7	1958451 7 0	160010 4 4
Deposit	5163 8 0	4871 14 7	291 10 0
Reserve Fund	399250 0 7	35000 0 0	364250 0 0
Bathing Ghat to memory of Chuttoolal	31567 3 1	31567 3 3	....
Depreciation Fund account	168966 0 1	....	168966 0 1
Government Promissary Notes Deposit	38500 0 0	38500 0 0	....
Government Contribution for new Road	74584 0 0	74584 0 0	....
Temporary Loan from Jetties	10000 0 0	....	10000 0 0
TOTAL Rs.	9291081 9 3	6822573 3 10	2468507 14 5

I have &c.,
(Sd) J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptr. Genl.

COMPTR. GENL'S. OFFICE,
The 15th January 1877.

Published in accordance with the provisions of Section 53 Act V., B. C. of 1870.

(Sd) G. H. SIMMONS,
Secy. Port Commrs.

The 17th January 1877.

No. 100A.

To

The Commissioners for the Hooghly Bridge.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to report that I have examined the Cash Accounts of the Hooghly Bridge for the half year ended 30th September 1876 and have found them to be correct.

Your Financial position on the 30th September 1876 as obtained from your books is as follows.

ASSETS.			
Block of Hooghly Floating Bridge...	2215,465	12	5
Miscellaneous advances... ...	50	0	0
Cash Balance	206335	12	0
Total Rs. ...	2421,851	8	5
LIABILITIES.			
Hooghly Floating Bridge Debt	212,6667	0	0
Net Revenue	293184	8	5
Deposit	2000	0	0
Total Rs. ...	24,21,851	8	5

I have &c.,
(Sd.) J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General.

Comptroller Genl.'s Office,
The 5th January 1877

Published in accordance with the provisions of Section 26 Act IX. B.C., of 1871 and Section 53 Act V., B. C. of 1870.

(Sd.) G. H. SIMMONS,
Secy Port Commrs.

BILLS FOR CALCUTTA GROUND RENTS FOR THE YEAR 1876-77 ARE READY IN THIS COLLECTORATE.

Owners, Holders, Agents and occupiers are hereby requested to pay into this Treasury their rents on or before the 15th February 1877 and receive receipted bills. Should they fail to do so legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of the same.

Ground rent in Calcutta, can be redeemed by payment of 25 years rent.

Calcutta, Collector's Office, No. 5 CHURCH LANE *The 18th January* 1877. } J. MACKENZIE, *Collector.*

NOTICE.

The ship *Jumna* with return coolies from Trinidad is expected to arrive at the Port of Calcutta early in March. A portion of the coolies savings amounting to one hundred and twenty-five thousand, two hundred and twenty-nine rupees (Rs. 125,229) has been lodged in the Oriental Bank in anticipation of their arrival pursuant to instructions received from the Colonial Government. The amount of sovereigns and the value of the gold and silver ornaments in their possession has not yet been advised. Published for the information of relatives and whom it may concern.

ROBERT U. S. MITCHELL,
Govt. Emigration Agent for Trinidad.

A TREATISE.

On the modern history of the Indian Chiefs, Rajas, Zemindars &c., is in course of compilation.

The compiler has already secured the kind patronage of several Native Chiefs, Rajas and Zemindars with short accounts of their lineage and charitable acts &c.

Rajas, Zemindars and Talukdars who desire to record their names in this work are solicited to forward to the undersigned, at an early date a brief account of their family, together with such informations as may be considered important and interesting to the public.

Subscription in advance per copy Rs. 4 0 0
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Homœopathic medicines, Books, Boxes and all requisites to be had here.

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TERMS CASH, RATE EASY
Price List on application.

THE AMRITA-RASA.

A PANACEA FOR VARIOUS MALADIES.

This medicine, the ingredients whereof consist purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of various complicated diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

Several native gentlemen, who after trying in vain all European and Native medicines, have at last been cured by the use of my Amritarasa.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Chronic Fever of all kinds, Chest, Heart and diseases of the Lungs, Spleen, Lever, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Fistula, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Chronic venerial disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Hysteria, Female affections and other complicated diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Price for a phial is Rs. 5 8 0
Banghy postage „ 1 4 0

Hem Chunder Banerjea,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR TESTIMONIALS.

I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsia, Dysentery and Hysteria, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Byasakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured, for the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansiliha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of a few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rama N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was bought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul.
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhu *via* Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now The fever is cured, ¼th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your widely known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsia of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master. Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was use in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and * * * from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, * * * *

Burneshwar Mookerjea,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. R. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first, but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT.
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills in 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.). GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheecooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly sent me I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talibpur Estate.

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Cast Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16	17	20	23	27-8	32	36 ea.
Price of Piping, per foot As		12	Re.	1			1-4
Gallons Water, per minute	4	6	8	10	12	13	15

Hand Pumps, No 83

	2½	3	3½	4	in.
Rs	40	55	65	75	each.
Price of Piping for do. Re.	1	1-4	1 12	1-12	p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12,	15,	18,	20.	

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
No. 107 ... Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet and upwards.

Galvanized wrought Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 Legs, with 20 feet Indian Rubber Suction Hose ... Rs. 130 each.

Galvanized wrought Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch, 6 feet 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

WE direct attention to our celebrated Artificial Teeth, which for comfort in wear, natural appearance, and utility both for eating and speaking, surpass any others made in this country.

Our Artificial Teeth are not made of *Ivory* but of *Stone*. They are non absorbent, and never become offensive in the mouth, cause no pain or inconvenience and imitate nature so closely that when in the mouth they cannot be detected from the natural teeth. We have supplied these teeth to hundreds of native gentlemen and have received numerous letters speaking in the highest terms of the comfort they derive from their use.

Our prices will be found to be the cheapest in India. They vary according to the quality of the teeth required, and will adapt themselves to the circumstances of all from the Prince to the Peasant.

J. CORFIELD & Co.,

DENTISTS,

10 & 11, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

N. B.—CONSULTATION AND ADVICE FREE.

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BY

BABOO RAM DAS SEN.

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GENT'S ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, highly finished Jewelled Movements, cased as a Hunter, Half-hunter, or Open face.
In Gold Case, Rs. 300 to 600
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Gold .....Rs. 200
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LADY'S GOLD ENGLISH KEYLESS WATCHES.
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Rs. 100 to 300.
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THE SILVER (or ALUMINIUM) DOUBLE CRYSTAL KEYLESS WATCH.
Superior Jewelled, Horizontal Movement.
In Aluminium Case.....Rs. 45
In Solid Silver Case.....Rs. 50
Supplied with Black or White Dial.

GENEVA KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.
Best finished Movements Jewelled throughout, as Hunters, Half-hunters, or Open Face.
In Gold Case...Rs. 150 to 300
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The Calcutta Magazine should find many readers Times of India.

No More Pains!!!

THE

INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains, in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins. Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; packing and postage, As. 8.
DARLINGTON & Co.,
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The best Medicine for Spleen.

THE

NEW SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed.

Per bottle, Re. 1, Postage and packing ans. 8.
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ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

ALIPORE.

RATES OF ADMISSION,

Monday	1 anna.
Tuesday	4 annas.
Wednesday...	Reserved for Members and Donors.
Thursday	4 annas.
Friday	4 ,,
Saturday	4 ,,
Sunday	8 annas.

Season tickets to expire on June 30. 1877 :—available for every day but Wednesdays.

Rs. 25 admitting the holder only; with carriage or horseback or foot.

Rs. 16 admitting the holder only, on horseback or foot.

Wednesday is reserved for members (*i. e.* subscribers of 100) and donors (*i. e.* subscribers of Rs. 1000.)

Carriages of non-subscribers and ticca garies Re. 1 extra. Horses of non-subscribers 4 annas extra.

Planquins .... 8 Annas.

The rink is now open: Subscribers admitted free, non-subscribers Re. 1.

Pleasure-boats may be hired at Re. 1 the hour,

Restaurants for natives and Europeans now open.

Members and donors with their families have free admission with carriages every day.

H. TOBIN,
Honorary Secretary.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents B. M. SIRCAR, & Co. (19)

NOTICE.

The Oriental Gas Company beg to announce that the price of Gas in Calcutta and Howrah will be reduced to Five Rupees per 1,000 feet from the 1st March next.

J. BLACKBURN,
Engineer and Manager.

January 1st 1876.

By appointment,

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.,

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

NATIVE MEDICAL HALL
No. 146 Lower Chitpore Road, Fouzdaree Balakhana, Calcutta.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 Annas. Postage &c., 4 As.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Sudhansu Draba or Good Complexion.

It clears the face from all kinds of pimples, makes the skin soft and smooth and renders the complexion fair and beautiful It removes freckles, prikly heat and itching eruptions.

Price per Bottle 12 Annas. Postage &c., 6 As.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishna or World-famed Hair Restorer,

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and ailing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. Postage &c., 6 As.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation gleet, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah. Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
Manager.
(27)

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